CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
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The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN. 1913—19.] FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. M. TA IN 1913. [CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL And SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII NO. 252 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
6th October	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,983
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
"	"SYRIA" *	6,683
6th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
13th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
20th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
27th "		
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	8,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Ply month only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct.	MALWA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
15th Oct.	DILWARA	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
15th Oct	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
4th	Bandra	Karachi & P Gulf
3th	Taroba	East and South Africa
4th	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tatsuta Maru	H. Kishihara	3138	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yotorofu Maru	B. Taniguchi.	4141	28th Oct.	7th Nov
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	28th Oct	1st Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Tenyo Maru	R. Yano	17th Oct	4th Oct
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	1st Nov.	11th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	15th Nov.	18th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Bilah. Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 212
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed fo one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 4 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Agency	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap
[illegible] TED AND BILLS PUR CHA[illegible] principal commercial cen tres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0[illegible],000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,78,140/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,821/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 65,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
E. H. SHAINGHELLOW, Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,730,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
99, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kots Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up t Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelv months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with
8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5 % Per Annum
Open the account to-day at
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, Opp. G. P. O.
BOMBAY.
Post Box 22 Phone 5305

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Post Box No. 388.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and [illegible] Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 80,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,85,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
G. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20 1,00,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
1, Mursban Road, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL 10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND 97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND 1,15,706
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji & Co.).
Jaranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam), Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER-DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,080.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 3½ per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
SAJANNAN SADANAND BEHRAL.
Secretary and Manager.

Head Office 6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
G. N. P. Vaz.
Branch Secretary
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
BUILDING, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Station.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained o application at the Bank.
E. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE.
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative:
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Claims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	81,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	20,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready & vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarooopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Sooriee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
as which so pure go at in Railway by the
RAILWAY HOTEL.
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY
Competent Cook, High Class Cuisine and [illegible] tables
Charney Road, [illegible] Station.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ENGINEER, experienced of working cotton presses. See soon DREWET CHOWNA, 18, Church Gate Street. 5680

WANTED—ASSISTANT in a Chemist's shop at Poona. Apply Mr. SETHNA, 303, Hornby Road. 5730

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER, well versed in correspondence. Apply Mr. SETHNA, 303, Hornby Road, Fort. 5731

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for catering on European style for Congress Delegates. Apply quoting terms to:—DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary. 5725

WANTED—An INDIAN PENSIONER to work as peon from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Must be sober. Salary Rs. 25. Apply Box No. 1276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5744

WANTED.—Experienced GRADUATES. UNDERGRADUATES for a local school. Salary according to qualification. Apply "B" c/o "Fine Art Gallery," 69, Esplanade Road. 5695

WANTED.—CLERK for Co-operative Store, Sholapur. Good in English correspondence book-keeping and can prepare balance sheets, commencing salary Rs. 50. Apply to MANAGER. 5720

WANTED—A MAN, knowing Guzerati, well up in correspondence and with good knowledge of shorthand, type-writing and book-keeping. Apply to Messrs. EBRAM PEER MAHOMED & CO., 112, Chakla Street, Bombay. 5647

WANTED.—A DOCTOR and COMPOUNDER for a Pilgrim ship. Apply sharp stating salary to Box No. 1267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5666

WANTED — Competent ACCOUNTS CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1241. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5562

WANTED—CLERKS for an up-country Firm, knowing Gujarati Accounts. Knowledge of English preferred. Handsome salary to competent men. Apply stating salary required. Box No. 1277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5742

WANTED—A competent LINEN-KEEPER, thoroughly conversant wi keeping stock book of hotel linen. Only those who have actually worked in such capacity in hotels or hospitals need apply stating terms with copies of testimonials Box No. 1262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5625

WANTED—A qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Bai Hawabai and Hoorbai Female Dispensary, Jetpur, Kathiawar, salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 100 with free unfurnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste, residence, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jetpur, Kathiawar. 5686

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for putting up a plant for generating sufficient Electric Power for supplying over 40 lamps of 32 C. P. and over 1000 lamps of 16 C. P., on hire, for the Congress Town built up on a plot of land, about half a mile long and one furlong wide. Apply stating term of hire to:—Dr. B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary, Nagpur City C. P. 5723

WANTED—STEAM ROLLER DRIVERS, Engineers, Draughtsmen, Salesmen, Shorthandtypists, Typists, Clerks, Correspondence-clerks, Accountant, Export Manager, Nurses Graduates, Undergraduates, Teachers, Violinists, Operator, Fitters, Compositors, for Bombay and Upcountry. Apply to Box No. 1274 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5739

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES—One large and three smaller rooms, for immediate or future occupation, somewhere in the Fort. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE, No. 80, Esplanade Road. 5338

WANTED.—A STEAMENGINE with 7" to 9" cylinder Bore and Double Diagonal. Apply to Box No 1272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5728

WANTED.—For lighting the Congress Town 100 KITSON LAMPS, 1000 DIETZ LAMPS, of smaller size and 1000 ordinary table lamps on hire for 10 days from 24th December 1920. Apply quoting terms to DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary. 5724

WANTED—One SLUBBING, Two INTERS, One DRAWING, new or secondhand in good order, Brooks and Doxey's make not required other makers' accepted. For full particulars apply to Messrs. R. P. SONI & CO., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 5575

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bechstein Boudoir GRAND PIANO, price Rs. 1,850. Apply Box No 1239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5535

BUILDING LIME (slacked and unslacked) of Ahmednagar delivered any station very moderate rates. Apply ABUBAKAR HAJI ESMAIL, 17-19, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni. 5667

READY FOR SALE.—15" by 24" by 36" DANIEL ADAMSON'S CROSS COMPOUND STEAM ENGINES, 30' by 7' by 125 lbs. and 28' by 7' by 110 lbs. Pressure Lancashire Boilers, etc. Apply for particulars:—ENGINEER and Coy., Pydhownie, Bombay. 5721

FOR SALE.—One second-hand eighty horse power national suction GAS ENGINE with anthracite Coal Producer Plant, condition practically new. Apply for price and particulars to MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 5670

TO BE LET.

GODOWN TO LET at Arthur Road, area about 5,700 square yards. Height 30'. For particulars to BHOJABHAI ALLARAKHIA'S Pedhi 396/8, Samuel Street, Palagali, Habib Building. 5690

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SUPPLY OF TEAK OR OTHER WOOD PILES.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, will receive tenders up to 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 18th November, 1920, for the supply of teak or other wooden piles, etc., to the extent of 9,600 C. ft. of sizes varying from 13 to 35 feet long by 7 to 12 inches square.

For specifications and tender forms please apply to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
South Indian Railway,
5697 Trichinopoly.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 590 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.

Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
5481 Kapadwanj, Gujrat (India).

WANTED.

A CHIEF OFFICER for the Nadiad City Municipality, Kaira District, pay Rs. 200—50/3—250, plus Conveyance allowance. The appointment shall be on probation for one year. Candidates must apply stating their age, qualifications and past experience to the CHAIRMAN, Managing Committee, Nadiad City Municipality, before the 30th instant. 5572

WANTED.

WANTED—Well qualified FAST TYPISTS and FILING CLERKS with good handwriting. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5626

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Dussera), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th October, 1920. 5573

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9 Bank Street, Fort Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of November 1920, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering the Statutory Report and of trantacting any business as required pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Company's Act 1913.

Dated 6th day of October, 1920.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & Co.,
5501 Managing Agents.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's office in Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ending 30th June 1920.
2. To confirm the appointments, as Directors, of:—
   Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt.
   Mr. S. R. Bomanji
   Mr. C. E. Randle
   Mr. C. A. Latif
3. To elect Directors in place of the retiring Directors Sir. D. E. Wacha and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th October to 30th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
NAROTTAM MORARJI & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 14th October, 1920. 5592

NOTICE.

SALE of the most valuable property under instruction from the owner, Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Auctioneers, East Street, Poona, will submit to Public Auction Sale at the undermentioned premises on the 24th SUNDAY, October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. Four storied house, Survey No. 637, Shukrawar Peth, near Sachina Wada, with two staircases to the East and West, on the Southern side of the premises, bounded on the West by main road from Rameshwar to Somwar's gate, now under the tenancy of Deputy Educational Inspector, District Poona.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.
5687

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SANITARY INSPECTORS for employment in the Aden Settlement on a salary of Rs. 150-10-200 with free quarters and water.

Candidates, who have passed the Bombay Sanitary Surveyors' Examination and have experience need only apply to the SANITARY COMMISSIONER, Poona.

Poona, 16th October, 1920. 5656

NOTICE.

WANTED for employment as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Kutch State an M.D (London or Edinburgh) of at least five years' standing. Details settled by correspondence or interview. Apply with papers to

THE DIVAN OF KUTCH, BHUJ.

NOTICE.

UNDER regulation 3(2) Part III for the Bombay Legislative Council it is hereby notified that Mr. Girdhardas Mangaldas Desai one of the three validly nominated candidates for the Non-Mahomedan rural constituency of the Kaira District for the Bombay Legislative Council has withdrawn his candidature.

(Sd.) N. J. WADIA,
Collector of Kaira.
Kaira, 16th October, 1920. 6553

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information, under Bombay Electoral Regulations Part III 5 (1), that the undermentioned candidates, have been validly nominated for the Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency for the Bijapur District and that the following are the colours allotted for their ballot boxes:—

1. Mr. Sangappa Amingauda Sardesai Rakkasgi of Bijapur, Black.
2. Rao Saheb Phakirappa Gurubasappa Halkatti of Bijapur, White.
3. Mr. Irappa Basappa of Bableshwar, Taluka Bijapur, Yellow.

C. G. HENDERSON,
Collector and Returning Officer for Non-Mahomedan Constituency.
Bijapur, dated 13th October, 1920. 6561

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE for service in Bombay capable accounts and general Clerks. Salary 75 to 130 according to qualifications. Apply in person at the office of the Agent for the CIVIL ADMINISTRATION of MESOPOTAMIA, New Customs House. 5665

NOTICE.

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of fodder grass, which is abundant in the jungles of this Chiefship. Should report themselves to the Forest Officer, Kushalgarh Rajputana (via Udaigarh Stn. B. B. & C. I. Ry.) in whose office all information concerning the grass and the conditions of its sale, etc., can be had.

KAMDAR.
5669 Kamdar of Kushalgarh.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

NON-MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY KOLABA DISTRICT.

Part III, Regulation 5 (1) of the Bombay Electoral Regulations.

Serial No.	Name of Candidate	Colour allotted to each Candidate.
NON-MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY KOLABA DISTRICT.		
1.	Mr. Gopal Chimnaji Bhate.	Red.
2.	Mr. Ramdas Narayan Patil.	Yellow.
3.	Khan Bahadur Jamshetji Bomanji.	Green.

R. G. GORDON,
Collector Kolaba.
5655

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION,

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following works in connection with the laying and linking 34 miles of Jamnagar Dwarka Extension Metre Guage with 50 lbs. Rails on wooden sleepers and Dog spikes. The sleepers are adzed and one side holes bored.

(1) Laying and linking one mile including loading material in Depot and unloading at Rail-Head and rough packing, straightening suitabl for train to run 10 miles per hour.
(2) Rate for thorough packing, straightening and boxing of Permanent Way after linking is finished to make the Road suitable for a speed of 15 to 20 miles an hour.
(3) Rates for supply of different kind of labour for the above to be carried on departmentally if necessary.
(4) Tenders in Sealed covers superscribed "Tender for laying and linking Jamnagar Dwarka Extension" should reach this office by 8th November 1920 accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 as earnest money.

The undersigned does not hind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders nor to assign any reason for their acceptance or rejection.

R. PESTONJI,
for Engineer-in-Chief
J. D. Ry. Corp.
Jamnagar 14th October, 1920. 5658

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO LADY DOCTORS.

WANTED.—An experienced LADY DOCTOR for palace work in a state in Upper India. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications, with free board and residence. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5668

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LD

WANTED—Smart intelligent young men as "A" CLASS INSPECTORS. Salary Rs. 65 to Rs. 80 plus 25 per cent. allowance, other conditions of service can be had on enquiry at the Office. Apply personally to the ACTING TRAFFIC MANAGER. 5738

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited on behalf of Mr. Rustomji Byramjee Jeejeebhoy for (1) Demolition of the building No. 25—29, Church Gate Street, Fort, now occupied by Messrs. W. H. Thorns & Co. and others. (2) carrying of certain old materials to Colaba and (3) erection of a new building at Colaba. For particulars of works and conditions of contract, please apply to Messrs. JOSHI & SEMSON, L. C. E.'s opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5741

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

THE ½ anna DIRECT FARE for children which was through a misunderstanding withdrawn will be restored on and from 21st instant.

By order,
H. C. QUINN.
Acting Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th Oct., 1920. 5737

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJI PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

OWING to the difficulties of bill collection, the Managing Committee has issued orders to stop collection of subscriptions by Bill Collectors from the 1st October, 1920. Members are requested to pay their subscription at the INSTITUTE on all working days between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Members desiring to pay their subscription in advance for six months or a year can do so, on applying to the Librarian.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.
October, 1920. 5679

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.,
Suit No. 1757 of 1920.

Anna Q. Ferreira and others .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
Joseph Anthony Ferreira of Manori and others .....Defendants.

THIS IS TO INFORM all whom it may concern that the above suit which came on Board on the 16th instant has been adjourned SINE DIE at the suggestion of the Defendants' Attorney who promised to bring about an amicable settlement and make an offer to that end and if the plaintiffs are not satisfied the suit will come on Board again.

(Sd.) A. FERREIRA,
5678 Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

THE following candidates have been validly nominated for election for the two seats of the Thana District Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council and the symbols allotted to them for the purpose of the election to be held on the 16th November, 1920, have been specified against their names respectively. (Regulation 5 (1), Part III of the Bombay Electoral Regulations.)

Name of candidate.	Symbol allotted to him.
1. Mr. Moreshvar Vishvanath Pradhan of Santa Cruz	Horse.
2. Rao Bahadur Appaji Ganesh Dandekar, C.I.E., of Palghar	Tiger.
3. Mr. Girjashankar Bhagwanji Trivedi of Bandra	Elephant.
4. Mr. Govind Balvant Pradhan of Thana	Sword.
5. Mr. Sadashiv Ramchandra Gokhale of Bandra	Flag.
6. Mr. Pirozshaw Jamsetji Vakil of Ghatkopar	Cart.

(Print)
C. S. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Thana.
Thana, 16th October, 1920. 5687-A

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

ACCIDENT MOTOR AMBULANCE SERVICE.

THROUGH the generosity of Bai Jerbai N. Wadia a motor Ambulance Service for use in case of street or other accidents has been inaugurated and attached to the Fire Brigade. An Ambulance can be obtained free of charge for conveying injured persons to Hospital by applying either personally or by telephone to the Fire Brigade Head Quarters, Byculla Bridge.

To apply for an Ambulance by telephone, call for Fire Brigade Ambulance (no number required) and on being connected say "Ambulance required at (Name of place)."

For the present the use of these Ambulances will be restricted to general accidents but it is hoped shortly when the service becomes fully organised to have one Ambulance available for private use on payment of a specified fee.

SPECIAL NOTE.—These Ambulances are not to be used for infectious diseases.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 19th October, 1920. 5719

PUBLIC NOTICES

DREDGER FOR SALE.

"JINGA"

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the Dredger "Jinga," the property of H. M. Government now lying at the Port of Bombay.

Particulars of vessel can be obtained from
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
5709

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that on the occasion of the Mahaluxmi fair, Warden Road between Pedder Road and Hornby Vellard will be temporarily closed to vehicular traffic as under:—

From 5 p.m. on the 21st October to 2 a.m. on the 22nd October, 1920.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

I. C. BOYD,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 19th October, 1920. 5726

SANITARY SCHEMES, POONA CITY.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY proposes to start by the beginning of 1921 the following works:—

Completing the City Drainage system (approximate cost for City portion only)	Rs. 7,00,000
Improvements to Water Supply Distribution System	2,00,000
Conversion of existing privies (about 8,000 in number) into Water Closets	14,00,000

The works are expected to be finished in 1923.

Firms of reputation dealing in the various articles required for works mentioned above, Contractors having experience of the above class of work and Technical Experts and skilled workmen should write immediately to S. R. Bhagwat, Chief Officer Poona City Municipality, giving specifications, price-lists with special discounts, if any, for articles they deal in or for any information they may require. 5727

NOTICE.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner regrets to be compelled to inform the public that owing to the failure of the past monsoon, it will be necessary to reduce the daily supply of water to the City by about 6 million gallons per day compared with the amount supplied during the last year, i.e., it is estimated that the total supply will be 38 million gallons a day as against the average of 44 million gallons. Tansa Lake is full and will continue to supply some 32 million gallons a day, Tulsi and Vehar Lakes contain only ¼ and ¼ of their normal amount of water and will together be able to supply no more than 6 million gallons a day until the next monsoon. It is unlikely that even if heavy rain now falls the position will improve very materially.

The utmost economy must therefore be exercised by all consumers of water. It will be impossible to water the roads in the City as often as would be desirable and it may be necessary to curtail the supply given to mills and industries. No water can be provided at present for large new industrial enterprizes. The public are invited to practise rigid economy in the use of water and in particular to avoid the waste that no occurs through leaving taps running on the lower floors of many-storied buildings.

Managers of Hotels, Offices, Chawls, Clubs and other large buildings are requested to post public notices in all washing places, bathrooms etc., urging the necessity for economising water. Printed appeals to this effect in English, Marathi, and Gujarathi can be obtained free from the office of the Hydraulic Engineer. Those responsible for the up-keep of gardens and recreation grounds are warned that supplies of water cannot be made available for the maintenance of large areas of grass and that their supply will have to be further restricted if there is reason to believe that water is being used in large quantities for other than necessary purposes.

A special staff is being appointed to supervise distribution and prevent waste as far as possible.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
5442

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1294 of 1914.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., a firm doing business in Bombay at 65, Apollo Street, within the Fort...Plaintiffs.
v/s
L. CHAND, of Bombay, Punjabi Hindu Inhabitant, till lately, residing at Prince of Wales Hotel Room No. 18 within the Fort .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 5th day of August, 1919, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff firm the sum of Rupees Eighty-Six thousand nine hundred and twelve anna one and pies nine for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 18th day of September, 1919, the following moveable property consisting of 1 Gold wrist-watch and chain, 1 Gold crap pin set with diamonds, 1 Gold cigarette case, 2 Gold watches, 2 Gilted chains, 6 Gold buttons, 1 marquise ring, one gold ring without stone, 1 ten Shilling note was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 13th day of November, 1920, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 20th day of August, 1920, put up for sale by Public Auction in the Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MADHOWJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
5745 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS GANGADAS has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereto. All persons having any right, title, interest, estate, claim, or demand, in to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership, remainder, reversion or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed waived.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate between Shaikh Memon Street and Vithalwady Street in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 150.97 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. ' New No. 1291, Old Survey No. 148 survey No. 1401 and assessed b municipality under C Ward No. 263, Street Nos. 322, 324, 326, 328 Shaikh Memon Street and Vithalwadi and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Ratanlal Mulchand Kansara, on or towards the East by Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the South by the property of Gellabhai Talakchand and on or towards the West by Vithalwady Street.

Dated the 19th October, 1920.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5684

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913,
and
In the matter of the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Limited.
THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and having its registered office at No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 18th day of October, 1920, presented to the Sitting Judge in Chambers High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the Company's objects proposed to be effected by a special resolution unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 26th day of August, 1920, and subsequently confirmed with one dissenting vote at another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of September, 1920, and which resolution runs as follows:—

1. That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to the Company's objects be altered by adding to paragraph (g) of clause 3 of such Memorandum the paragraphs following, that is to say:—

(g 1) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in hardware, machinery and parts of machinery, castings, forgings, implements, fittings and all kinds of goods whether made of brass, iron, steel, metal or other substances.

(g 2) To carry on a general mercantile or merchandise business and to purchase sell and deal in such goods supplies and merchandise as are or may be sold in a general store.

(g 3) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.

And Notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 27th day of November, 1920, and any person interested in the said Company whether as shareholder, creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of such petition be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors on payment of the proper charges for the same.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors for The Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Ltd.
5689

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL VAHAB bin MAHOMED USUF, of Bombay, Mahomedan, and DARASHA JIVAJI VAKIL, of Bombay, Parsi, have contracted to sell to our client, MATHURADAS KALLINAJI, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share partition, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at the Mercantile Bank Building, 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim and the same (if any), will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Pathan Street and Durgadevi Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 894 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2986, 2987, New No. 9930, Old Survey Nos. 4389, 439, and New Survey No. 5073, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 7824, 7825, 7826 and Street Nos. 120, 31, 33 to 43, 1, 145, 51, 17, 27, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hiru Bhairaj, on or towards the West by the said First Pathan Street, on or towards the North by the said Durgadevi Road and on or towards the South by the property of Kumar Paramand Raja.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5733

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL VAHAB bin MAHOMED USUF, of Bombay, Mahomedan, and DARASHA JIVAJI VAKIL, of Bombay, Parsi, have contracted to sell to our client, MATHURADAS KALLINAJI, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share partition, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at the Mercantile Bank Building, 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim and the same (if any), will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Pathan Street and Durgadevi Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 894 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2986, 2987, New No. 9930, Old Survey Nos. 4389, 439, and New Survey No. 5073, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 7824, 7825, 7826 and Street Nos. 120, 31, 33 to 43, 1, 145, 51, 17, 27, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hiru Bhairaj, on or towards the West by the said First Pathan Street, on or towards the North by the said Durgadevi Road and on or towards the South by the property of Kumar Paramand Raja.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5733

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that N. H. Moos, Esquire, Bar.-at-Law, Receiver in Suit No. 425 of 1920 of the estate of Haji Ebrahim Tyab, deceased, Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. Abdullabhai Fazullabhai.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwis howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Corner of Apollo and Forbes Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinafter secondly described, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404 and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the said Forbes Street, on or towards the East by the said Apollo Street and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam, but now of Shaikh Abdul Rehman Motiwalla and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1026 and 1027 and Street Nos. 32-34, 1-2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Corner of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, registered together with the property hereinbefore firstly described, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404 and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said British Hotel Lane, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam, but now of Shaikh Abdul Rehman Motiwalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1028 and Street Nos. 42-44-46, which both premises are in the possession of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Bar.-at-Law, the said Receiver or his tenants.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1920.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5735

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FATIMABAI JIWAJI, widow of Seth Jafferji Adamji Karachiwalla, of Bombay, Borah Mohomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, NANJI KALIDAS MEHTA, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easemen or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon with all the trees, wells, fences, etc., situate at Saja Panda and Santa Cruz, Kasba Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zillaa Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring three thousand two hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts, being Survey No. 41, Pot No. 5, area 544 square yards, Revenue one rupee, Survey No. 61, Pot No. 11, area 1,376¼ square yards, Revenue three rupees, Survey No. 61, Pot No. 10, area 391 square yards, Revenue twelve annas, Survey No. 61, Tarni No. 2, area 952½ square yards, Revenue four annas, and bounded on the East and North by private passage, on the South by the property of Karimbhai Lalbhai and of Tyebally Kassumji and on the West by Ghod Bunder Road.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1920.

VASANT G. MULGAOKAR,
for Dharamsi and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5641

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Bai PARWATIBAI, widow of Mahadeo Vinayak Bhagwat, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

VINAYAK MAHADEO BHAGWAT, of Poona, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Poona ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this eleventh day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of October, 1920.
Mr. VINAYAK MAHADEO BHAGWAT,
Petitioner-in-Person.

5734

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSHI KANJI KHIMJI PRAGJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client THACKER GORDHANDAS BHANJI, the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and treated as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground admeasuring three hundred and twelve square yards and four ninths with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jamnadas Jeevandas on or towards the South by Goa Street, on or towards the East partly by the property of Haji Karim Haji Mahomed and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Chhotalal and on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to Vithaldas Nensi and partly by the property of Dewoobai, widow of Bhaga Liladhar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11/8480 and 30/8480 and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Nos. 2756, 827 and 2757 Street Nos 16A and 18.

Dated this 13th day of October 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
5527 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Sankli Street, out of Fort Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and Bai Chandavahu, wife of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mangalji Motiram the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of July, 1919 sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 21st day of October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 827 4-5 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the land under Old No. 29, 95, 96 49, 172, 281, and 191, and New Nos. 13531 13602, C-13710, 13552 13688, 13803, Old Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3547, 1B-3587, 4C-3550, 3E-3550 and part of 2589, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 3914 (6), and Street No. 101 E. and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage on or towards the North by the property of the Navatia Flour Mills, Ltd., and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19, 20 and 21 on Mr. Patel's Plan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st October, 1920.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Sale of old iron scrap, iron plates and tanks, angle iron, Manilla ropes coir ropes, wooden cases, old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, fifebelts, electric wire and fans, old canvas, steel iron ropes, ship's fittings, several boats in fair conditions, cordage, and other ship chandlery stores, old brass, copper, lead, zinc, old furniture crockery, clothes and linens, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 25th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine. Purchasers will have to pay 50 per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within 15 days. In case of default, the lot will be re-sold at his risk and cost holding him responsible for any loss, if so occasioned while he will have no claim to any profit by such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of the sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st October, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Sundry Articles, Insolvent's Safe, deceased Gold and Silver Ornaments, Furnitures, Varnish, Colour, Motor Car, Carriages, Horses, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy, teapoys, cupboards, sideboards book stands, etc., etc.

By the order of H. B. C. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate of the following deceased persons of late Agnes Confeit (deceased).

One lot of silk and cotton wearing apparels, skirts, sheets, blouses, underlinen, table covers, dresses, toilet sets, brass bowls, etc., etc.

2 late Mrs. Shakespeare (deceased):—

Wearing apparels, boots, shoe, toilet botties, silver mounted, walking sticks, etc., etc.

3 late Mr. A. R. Stack deceased one safety roazor and one silver chain.

By the order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors:—

1 Virji Thackersey, Ganesh Chawk, Mulji Jeitha Market:—

1 case 24 pieces cotton vesting 27-8 20-5 yards.

2 Gulamali Hasonji, Jackeria Musjid:—1 case 20 pieces grey flannel 54in. 40-5 yards.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Sale of horses and carriages.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st October, 1920.

THE FAVOURITE FIVE

Beloved of the Nations.

The renowned cure for Malaria, Influeza

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

Plague, Ague and al other Fevers. so well known throughout the East that it scarce needs furthur recommendation. Looked upon by the nation as a GOD-SEND in times of epedemic and the fever season.

The household remedy of England in all troubles of the skin

HEALO SKIN OINTMENT

including Bad Legs, Boils, Eczema Eruptions, wouds, skin Irritation Burns, Piles, Cuts, Rashes, Itch and Sore and Tender Feet. Thousand of Testimonials. Keep it in the home for remember "a stich in time saves nine."

The popular Indian Cough and cold Cure

LYNSOLA COUGH CURE

It touches the tickle, dissolves, the gathered phlegm, soothes all inflamatiod of the lungs heals the sore spots in the air passages and serves as an ideal tonic to the chest and lungs. Lynsola contains no opiates and can be given to infants.

A boon to all sufferers from Gout,

LAOCOON PAIN-RUB

Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuralgia, sciatica Lumbago, stiffness in joints, painful arms, Headache, Tic Douloureux and all painful affections generally. Laocoon Pain-Rub gives relief in a rub. Just rub it in and you rub the pain out.

The DOUBLE-ACTION TONIC so widely prescribed by the

ATLAS TONIC

physician. Atlas Tonic not only rebuilds the shattered nerve and brain tissues but helps and promotes the weakened digestion. Invalueable in Digestive and Nervous Disorders, Malnutrition. Emaciation, Weakness, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis, Constipation ann Dyspepsia. Atlas Tonic makes you your younger self once again. Nothing like it fer brain-workers and those who lead a sedantary life Rightly called "The Prop of Old Age."

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

CULTURED TAILORS FOR CUSTOMERS OF CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE

Remarkable picture drama

"SEX"

In the story of SEX there is a lesson te thousands of frivolous creastures who fool themselves into believing that youth lasts forever that pleasure is life's chief object, and that one can violate the laws that regulate our domestic and get away with it.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

Commencing Saturdays 23rd

For one Week only

MISS OLGA STEFFANOVICH

The Russian Champion Dancer.

Will give a brilliant exhibition of CLASSIC DANCING

ALSO A SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL

A thrilling romance of the race-course

"The Stolen Honour."

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m,
A Drama in 5 parts
"DECEPTION"

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

WHY DO THEY CALL THE FEMALE DEADLY

See

BLANCHE SWEET

IN

"THE DEADLIER SEX"

Supplied by the House of PATHE
BY BAYARD VEILLER
Author of "13th Chair" & "Within the Law"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m,
TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

'THE MAN OF MIGHT'
"The Scarlet Runner"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT.

NICK WINTER

IN

The Argeville Mystery

An Excellent Comedy Drama in 4 Parts

PATHE REVIEW

Showing the wonders of the world

PATHE GAZETTE

The latest news of the world

RED HOT HOTTENTOTS

A COMIC BY POLLARD

Time

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

Reynolds Denniston Ld. presents the

DENNISTON PLAYERS

In Latest American Dramas, Comedies and Farces,

To-night Thursday, 21st Oct., at 9-30 p.m.

The funniest farce in years

"SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP"

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE FILM OF THE WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS' Sumptuous and Gorgeous Million-Dollar Production.

"SALOME"

The Mightiest and the Sublimest achievement of WILLIAM FOX, starring the Sorceress of the Screen.

THEDA BARA

the Incomparable. Five Opening Chapters this Week!

COLOSSAL COMPELLING. CONQUERING!

The Scriptural Siren, who sowed Sin in Ancient Galilee, whose tempestuous blood has traced its scarlet thread through centuries!

"SALOME"
5,000 PEOPLE
2,800 ANIMALS
6 Months in Making.
THEDA BARA at her best!

You have never seen anything like it! It is a Spectacle supreme the most tensely Dramatic Story of the Ages, with the most bewildering Scenic achievements imaginable.

"Salome" as impersonated by Theda Bara, is probably the most sinister yet fascinating figure from the blood-stained pages of Biblical history that has ever been thrown on the screen. It should be seen by every lover of the cinematographic art and those who would estimate from the mile stones of the past what progress toward civilization the human race has made in the last 2,000 years.

IT IS A WILLIAM FOX SUPER-PRODUCTION AND HAS COST 1,255,000 $!

A 2-Reel Comedy and a Scenic Film in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Prices as usual.

As we are having a tramendous rush our Patrons will oblige us by kindly calling ten minutes before time.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

REJOICE!

To-morrow being the Dusserah Holiday, Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have decided to offer to their Patrons.

JUST ON THIS ONE

Particular Festive Evening

the great and Sumptuous sense-staggering Landmark of the Science of Cinematography-that stupendous Historical Million—Dollar Picture

by

WILLIAM FOX

The Fascinating and Unparalleled Photo-Spectacle that galvanised Bombay some six months ago.

"CLEOPATRA"

Starring the unrivalled Empress of the Screen

THEDA BARA

as the Vixen of the Nile.

TO-MORROW TO-MORROW

ONLY FOR ONE DAY!

All the ten Parts complete from start to Finish.

"CLEOPATRA"

at the

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

Don't forget the Day— TO-MORROW FRIDAY!

There will be Five Shows To-morrow

The First three being Prize Shows:

The Film "CLEOPATRA" leaves Bombay again on Saturday.

LAST DAY—TO-DAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present yet another tremendous Paramount Artcraft Picture, featuring the Mighty Handcuff Monarch

HOUDINI

IN THE

"TERROR ISLAND"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

Battle and rescue beneath the waves. Strange rites on a barbarous isle. Submarine race to salvage sunken treasure. Love, villainy, mystery: sensational feats of daring and escape—all in six smashing reels of blood-stirring melodrama, made miraculous by the genius of Houdini.

The Film is available only TO-DAY.

The Programme at the GLOBE changes To-morrow.

SHOWN FOR THE FRIST TIME IN BOMBAY—NEVER RELEASED ANYWHERE ELSE BEFORE!

HOUDINI

in quite a New Role

The world's master wizard in a fascinating romance of sunken treasure, puzzling plots, deadly encounteers and miraculous escapes. Beginning in the shape of a Yankee inventor; ending on the shore of a South Sea Isle.

The Marvellous Under-water Feats of HOUDINI will take your breath away!

(A Comedy in the Programme.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Please Note:—The Programme at this Theatre changes TO-MORROW, To-morrow (Friday) being a public Holiday.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents during the Week

THE FINAL INSTALMENT of the soul-stirring western serial

The Great Gamble

A serial electric in Dynamic force and high voltage climaxes.

THIS WEEK episodes: 13, 14, 15,.

The programme also includes a side splitting Comedy in two parts. Four Shows daily at 5-15 7, 8-45 10-30.

NEXT WEEK

A gorgeous INDIAN Master Picture

Kansa Vadha.

depicting

further exploits of Lord Krishna and several to the former successes.

Shre Krishna Janma and Kalia Mardan

produced by

THE HINDUSTAN FILM Co.

The foremost among the Indian Film makers.

Fillis' Great Circus

LOCATION: QUEEN'S ROAD

at Charni Road Station overhead Bridge.

Grand Opening Matinee

SATURDAY Oct. 23rd at 4-30 p.m.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

The Great Cliquett Troupe

The most Daring and Clever Ariel Artists ever Witnessed.

MISS RITA WEST

The Graceful Bareback Ride. First Time in Bombay.

HAJI ALI

THE WONDERFUL EGYPTIAN

MAGICIAN. In his Marvellous Tricks that are simply astounding.

EVERY EVENING at 9-30 p.m.

MATINEES SAT. & SUN. at 4-30 p.m.

Full Box for 6 Rs. 20; Rs. 4—3—2—1

Indians Ans. 8.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Oct. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports				37,000
,, Exports to Great Britain				—
,, ,, to Continent				8 906
Futures at New York Jan.				17.55
,, ,, ,, Mar.				17.80
,, ,, ,, May				17.55
Spot Cotton at New York				21.50
,, ,, Orleans				18.75
Future at New Orleans Jan.				17.07
,, ,, Mar.				17.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)				6½
Demand Bills				3.48.00
Silver Commercial Bars				—
U. S. Mixed Refined				99¼
Do. Foreign				99½

New York, Oct. 14th.

Futures at New York Jan.				18.70
,, ,, ,, Mar.				18.61
,, ,, ,, May				18.58

LIVE

Liverpool, Oct. 18th

				Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool				9,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.				—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian				600
,, ,, Imports				—
Mid. Americans Spot				15.65
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels small enquiry				42.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known 18 in Liverpool at closing time)			Jan.	18.11
			Mar.	18.11
			May	18.08
New Orleans 10 a.m.			Jan.	17.70
			Mar.	17.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Oct. 17th.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.00
,, ,, Fully Good	7.75
,, ,, Fine	8.25
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	10.25
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	11.75
,, ,, ,, Fine	12.25
,, Broach Good M.G.	12.10
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	12.60
,, ,, ,, Fine	13.10
,, Broach Good	0.32
,, ,, Fully Good	7.57
,, ,, Fine	8.07

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool. Oct. 18th.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	13.53
Nov.	13.44
Dec.	12.44
Jan.	13.45
Feb.	13.37
Mar.	13.30
April.	13.23
May.	13.17
June.	13.11
July	13.06
Aug.	12.97
Sept.	12.88

Liverpool, Oct. 19th.

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	14.05
Jan.	13.93
Mar.	13.81
May.	13.71

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct. 18th.

Rentes 5%	—
Bar Silver Spot	52½
,, 2 months hence	52 1/8

Tone:—Quite demand dull

Colonial Linseed Oct. Nov. Paid 4-3½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 20.

For forward business for Southerns no business was done in the Marwari Bazar. The nominal quotation was Rs. 410/11.

At Colaba nothing was reported in Southerns.

Yetsterday our market for ready cotton was quiet as ever, and about 1000 Rs. are reported to have changed hands. Local millwalas are buying from hand to mouth while Japan shippers are totally out of the market.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal	—	245	215	190
M.G. Sind-Punjab	—	245	215	190
M.G. Oomra No. 3	320	285	240	—
Central P. No. 1	400	375	320	—
Do. No. 2	360	335	280	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th Oct. 1920.

Cotton	2,856 Bales.
Wheat	31,588 Qrts
Linseed	4,124 ,,
Rape, etc.	3 357 ,,
Gingellyseed	805 ,,
Poppyseed	284 ,,
Groundnuts	1,852 ,,
Castorseed	1,595 ,,
Rice	1,904 ,,
Myrabollams	480 ,,
Cottonseed	2,418 ,,
Mowraseed	941 ,,
Gram	1,685 ,,
Jowar	595 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	224 ,,
Bajree	1 941 ,,
Coal	1 892 Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Oct. 20th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Davis	No. 10	1 0 0
Sa ufi	No. 10½	0 15 0
Carbonnel	No. 12½	1 0 0
Satpuli	No. 6½	0 12 0
Chiraz	No. 40/1	2 5 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 4 0
Do	No. 2-20	1 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations

Oct. 20th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	88 0 0
Do.	1	88 0 0
Do.	1½	88 0 0
Do.	1¼	88 0 0
Do.	1½	87 8 0
Do.	2	87 8 0

COPPER RATES.

Oct. 20th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p
Copper.	3/4	79 0 0
Do.	1	82 0 0
Do.	1½	82 0 0
Do.	1¼	84 0 0
Do	1½	82 0 0

Japanese Copper Bars		25 0 0
Panchtoka Sheet		51 0 0
Copper English-Bars		38 0 0
Brass-Barrs		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Oct. 18th 1920. 6 p. m.

Read	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Deliver. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-32	60 8 5	8 14 0
,, ,, Cawapore 70-32	59 0 0	8 12 0
,, Karachi Bansda	61 0 0	8 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Taibi	13 2 0	13 12 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	13 2 0	13 12 0
,, Yellow Cawapore	14 0 0	14 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 4 0	17 14 0
,, ,, Thin	16 4 0	17 0 0
Toolseed. White 85-16	73 0 0	19 0 0
,, Gajar 75-95	84 0 0	17 0 0
,, Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	16 0 0
,, Black	12 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	15 12 0	18 12 0
Groundnuts	84 0 0	17 4 0
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 4 0
Barley	50 0 0	—
Castorseed	11 0 0	10 10 0
Cottonseeds	36 0	11 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	8 12 3
Linseed May	17 15 3

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Bar Gold ready Rs 27/9.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 115.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7½.
D. D. on London 1/7-9/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 185.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 170.
American Cross rate dollars 3.41.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 53.15.
London Silver spot D. 50½.
London Silver forward D. 50½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 7½.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22. 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 53.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Market was easy with more sellers than buyers.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2600, By Cotton 1050 By. Dyeing 2930, Century 960, Cent. India 5060, Colaba Land 2600, Crescent 605, Currimbhoy 1135, David 1515, Fazulbhoy 1640, Finlay 1065, Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind. Malwa 580, Kasturchand 1780 Kohinoor 3445, New Great 835, Pearls 1050, Phoenix 935, Shapurji 377/8, Simplex 790, Swan 1070, Swadeshi 4530, Tata Mill 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 800, By. Burma 690, By. Burma N. I. 215 pr. Bt. Burma Petrol 17, B. Steam 450, Bundi Cement 42, Ind. Cement 860, Kalni Ord. 235, Katni Defd. 1150, New India Ins. 3 pr. Tata Ord. 120, Tata Defd. 715, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Oil 262/8, Scindia Steam 5 dis. Tata Bank 27.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock nil.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.
	Oct.			Oct.		
Wed.	20	m 4 23	25 0	20	m 11 13	21 16
		a 4 37a	23 3		10 28a	19 2
Thu.	21	m 5 28	24 9	21	0 48d	20 6
		a 5 53a	23 4			
Fri.	22	m 6 36	24 11	22	m 0 —	21 1
		a 0 14a	23 11		m 1 42a	19 5
Sat.	23	m 7 38	25 4	23	m 1 20	19 10
		a 8 53a	24 11		a 2 20a	18 9
Sun.	24	m 8 31	25 10	24	m 2 16	19 3
		a 9 12a	26 1		a 7 56a	17 6
Mon	25	m 9 15	26 6	25	m 3 4	18 3
		a 0 56a	27 3		a 3 31a	16 3
Tues.	26	m 9 55	27 1	26	m 3 49	18 5
		a 10 38a	23 8		a 7a	16 0

CITY'S HEALTH

The total mortality during the week ending 16th October,, viz. 916 was 82 less than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 48.63. The figures compare favourab with those for the 42nd week of 1919 when the mortality was 1,024 and the death-rate 54.36 and with those for the same week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) when the average mortality was 959 and the death-rate 50.91.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 21 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 366 against 16 and 351 respectively in the preceding week. Two notifications of Influenza Pneumonia were received from the military hospitals during the week. Of the total deaths, 235 were among infants unde one year of age. Twenty-eight deaths occurred among recent arrivals from th mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the cit small-pox and cholera were absent durin the week. Plague caused 3 attacks and deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 421 against 442 in the 42nd week of 1919 and 466 the quinqnennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-19).

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY

From a community of about ten thousand souls, converted to Christianity two centuries ago, residing in and near Bombay, a few families have renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism. Their initiation or Upanayana will be performed by Vedic rites at Koli iWada in Mandvi (Improvement Trust Chawls, terrace of Chawl No. II.), on Friday next at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the Dasara or Vijaya Dashamee Day Mr. G. B. Vaidya officiating as Acharya or Priest.

The case of Lieutenant Reynolds, Army Clothing Department, who had been committed to the Court of Sessions Judge by the Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, has now been committed to the Allahabad High

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, October 20.

Slight disturbance in the south of the Bay has disappeared. Rainfall has been local in Southeast Madras and has occurred at few stations in Burma and Bombay Deccan. Maymyo reports three quarters of an inch.

Forecast:—Increase in Southeast Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 19th October 1920

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.887 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.3 degre
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 ,,
Dew Point	75.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.800 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.3 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.N.W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	111 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 inches
Total fall during month	0.34 ,,
Total fall during year	41.05 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	0.00 ,,

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th October 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the south Punjab. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in the east of the division; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal except in lower Sind where it is in excess. Day temperature is below the average in Sind; night temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light to moderate cloud is present in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in west Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess at Indore; night temperature is below the average in the north of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess; night temperature is above the average in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in slight excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.21in. of rain and Poona and Aurangabad light showers. Skies are clear in east Hyderabad and are moderately or heavely clouded elsewher. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad, while night temperature is above the average over the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has occurred locally in the north Bombay Deccan, on the Coromandel coast and on the west coast of Ceylon. Conditions remain slightly disturbed in the northwest of the Peninsulla. Weather is also slightly unsettled off the south Madras coast; the sea has become rough at Colombo. Day temperature continues high in the eastern half of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Local rainfall is again likely on the Madras coast, in the Bombay Deccan and possibly the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th October, 1920.

Weather is lightly disturbed in the south of the Bay. A feeble disturbance is passing eastwards through Persia. Rainfall has been local in Upper Burma and the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam and southeast Madras.

Bassein reports two inches; Diamond Island one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 19th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 am.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Depar. since 1st June.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.1	73.0	82	—	..	—
Do. (19)	87.5	70.3	85	—	0	—5.04
Jask	87.5	70.3	85	—	0	—3.08
Muskat	..	..	..	—	..	—
Do.	..	..	..	—	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.0	65.0	39	—	2.30	—8.83
Rawalpindi	89.7	55.0	52	—	12.51	—9.66
Lahore	93.8	61.1	61	—	7.38	—7.16
Risaur	94.2	62.1	47	—	4.48	—5.74
Ambala	94.1	66.8	47	—	12.23	—11.12
Delhi	91.0	59.8	37	—	20.93	—2.26
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	95.4	67.2	27	—	20.91	—8.13
Muttra	94.4	64.0	34	—	20.11	—8.88
Jhansi	97.2	65.1	41	—	19.00	—14.63
Cawnpore	94.6	68.3	49	—	20.06	—12.94
Allahabad	96.4	65.5	62	—	33.01	3.44
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	93.7	68.8	44	—	1.48	—9.74
Karachi	83.2	72.4	69	—	0.58	—5.24
Ajmer	92.0	61.4	50	—	80.40	+ 2.38
Jaipur	95.8	60.5	34	—	28.42	+7.12
Kotah	97.0	67.8	31	—	2.16	—3.35
Mount Abu	78.6	61.9	21	—	56.44	—25.65
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	64.1	69	—	10.40	—2.19
Dwarka	84.5	77.2	84	—	10.64	—3.00
Veraval	89.1	72.5	43	—	19.80	+1.93
Rajkot	97.3	67.0	42	—	19.19	—4.08
Bhavnagar Para	97.2	70.0	32	—	20.44	—5.74
Surat	94.7	77.1	61	—	37.14	+13.44
Ahmedabad	100.0	67.8	31	—	19.16	—9 21
Deesa	108.0	69.0	33	—	13.62	—5.16
Neemuch	92.0	60.0	24	—	37.50	+0.96
Indore	93.1	60.8	39	—	34.00	+3 fe
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	92.1	68.0	53	—	30.74	—22.10
Saugor	98.0	65.4	23	—	34.40	—7.36
Hoshangabad	95.1	62.2	57	—	31.72	—13.78
Khandwa	97.7	64.7	40	—	22.81	—4.65
Akola	97.3	73.8	28	—	10.47	—18.36
Amraoti	97.4	75.3	39	—	15.76	—16.31
Nagpur	96.2	68.3	46	0.08	17.34	—17.19
Chanda	93.8	68.6	59	0.06	36.32	—19 61
Raipur	90.3	67.2	52	—	33.96	—11 37
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.7	79.7	83	0.01	49.73	—29.53
Ratnagiri	85.9	75.0	72	—	57.57	—32.24
Marmugoa	87.7	77 1	91	—	74.72	—18.97
Karwar	91 1	76.0	91	—	80.06	—33.88
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.3	71 2	64	0.09	9.29	—11.60
Ahmednagar	90.4	70.6	66	..	9.55	—9.46
Poona	94.8	69.1	94	—	23.84	+6.70
Sholapur	89 6	74.1	39	—	15.87	—12.27
Bijapur	94.6	72.7	54	0.01	13 04	—5.32
Belgaum	90.6	66.8	65	—	39 54	—3.74
Aurangabad	95.6	69.6	40	0.08	7.85	—16.58
Hiaamabad (Deccan)	94.8	70.1	41	—	23.57	—15.7.
Hyderabad	96.8	66 9	63	—	15.89	—19.81
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	76.2	80	..	111 15	— 2.24
Calicut	84.8	75.6	89	..	123 72	+27.87
Cochin	87.4	73.1	86	..	106 48	+24.36
Colombo	87.2	71.7	88	0.53	98.30	—5 87
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & BELLARY—						
Masulipatam	91.2	77.2	75	—	21.38	+1.24
Bellary	96.3	72.6	50	—	14.98	—3.75
Cuddapha	94.6	74.3	64	—	18.45	—14.93
Madras	95.0	77.3	67	0.19	18.45	—5.67
Bangalore	87.0	61.1	55	—	6.82	—5.53
Coimbatore	95.0	71.1	73	—	18.37	+1.49
Trichinopoly	95.6	76.6	70	—	6.43	—9.71
Negapatam	88.6	77.8	82	0.05	17.66	—3.56

He—"For Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall ou of the picture!"

SHE—"Don't Worry Herbert—The Three—point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

ALL-INDIA LEAGUE INAUGURATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The inaugural meeting of the Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare was held at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on September 11th. Lady Chelmsford, in opening the proceedings, said: "This society aims at improving the care and treatment of the mother and the proper management of the child during early infancy.

Its activities will be three-fold:—

1. To train and qualify persons to undertake the work of health visitors.

2. To educate the public by means of lectures and health exhibitions.

3. To assist with grants (as far as its funds will permit) towards the party payment of the health visitors in poor districts.

An endowment will be required to carry out this programme of at least twelve lakhs towards which the Indian Princes have generously contributed about half. It remains with the general public to show their approval of the scheme by contributing the remainder.

There are, I am glad to see, Health Welfare Schemes being started in most of the Provinces. This All-India Fund will not clash with them, neither will it take their places.

Business of the meeting included explanation of aims and objects of the League, convening of meeting to consider Draft Constitution and Rules of League and to further consider what action under rules should be taken. Committee approved Draft Constitution and Rules of League which are divided into 7 heads. The objects of the League are the promotion of Maternity and Child Welfare generally in India and for attainment of said objects funds of the League be applied to training of Health Visitors and Maternity Supervisors and rendering of financial assistance in employment of trained personnel where necessary, to carry propaganda in connection with objects of League, to form and establish Branches of the League and affiliate with the League other bodies having similar objects without unduly interfering with organisation and administration of affiliated institution or with powers of raising money, and lastly to do such other things as may conduce to attainment of above objects.

District Police Associations have been formed in the United Provinces with the object of safeguarding and advancing their interests. Membership is open only to non-gazetted ranks, i.e., from head constables upwards to inspectors. The Central Office now stationed here will, it is understood, be removed to Moradabad, where there is a

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ib Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L Marquis per steamer Karoa, closes at th G. P. O. at 9 a.m. (Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.)
Declaration of results of Preliminary Sc. Exam, 0-30 p.m. University Hall.

FRIDAY, Oct. 22.

Dusserah Holiday. Banks closed.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

The steamer "Syria" which left London on Sept. 28th is expected to arrive at 6 a.m
The mail steamer "Karmala" with the outward mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Expected arrival of Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood.

SUNDAY, Oct. 24.

The mail steamer Kashmir with the outward mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday

RYL. MAIL TIMINGS

The following are the hours of arrivals an departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	5.00	13.30
Madras Mail	9.40	21.15
Poona Mail	1.30	14.45
After and 3rd Poona Express ..	15.00	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	14.00	15.00
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20.45
Past Passenger	21.30	5.30

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Kashmir with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday next.

GANDHARVA MAHA VAIDYALAYA.

The 12th Anniversary Ceremony of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay, will be celebrated at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, will preside.

THE PREMIER MILLS.

The Premier Mill, the foundation of which was laid some five years ago, had its engines started for the first time on Saturday last.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in September last was 824 males being 648 and [illegible] females.

PAISA FUND AT DADAR.

Volunteers willing to work at Dadar for Paisa Fund annual collection on Dassara day are requested to see Mr. P. G. Subasrabudha, Goregaonker Buildings, Dadar, for further instructions.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

An annual general meeting of the past and present members of the corps will be held to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m. in the Bombay National Union Hall at 735 Girgaon Road.

THE SOCIAL CLUB LALBAUG.

Under the auspices of the Social Club, Lalbaug Dasra Sammelan will be held at 4-30 (S.T.) to-morrow in the Hall of the Parel Settlement. Social Service League, when Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik will preside.

NGA NAVRATHRI VETRAU.

Under the auspicious of the Maunga Navratri Utsav Committee the Harikirtan of "Shri Mirabai" will be performed at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, at Mr. Goculdas Nensey's Compound near G. I. P. Railway Station.

DEDICATION OF A MEMORIAL TABLET.

Under the auspices of the American Marathi Mission Church, Bombay, a meeting was held on Saturday last in the Home Memorial Church, Byculla for the dedication of a tablet in memory of the late Rev. E. S. Hume, who had worked on behalf of that mission for over twenty years.

TRAM CAR FATALITY.

Dr. A. R. King held an enquiry touching the death of Haji Safarally, a Mahomedan aged about 43. The man was a passenger in a tram car which was going along Sandhurst Road at 2 p.m. on Sunday. While alighting he fell heavily and became unconscious. He was forthwith removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died over night.
The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PRABHU JOLLY CRICKETERS.

The P. N. Rao Cup Match was played on Sunday last between two teams of the club which resulted in a draw. Mr. V. S. Talpade who captained one of the teams against the other that was skippered by Mr. M. A. Dhaiaryaman secured the P. N. Rao's Gold Medal which has been specially kept by him to be awarded to the batsman with the best average in the special scratch match to be played at the end of the season.

NAMADEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

Under the auspices of the Saunstha the Sammelan of the whole Namadeo Shimpi Community will be held in the Pithoba's Temple at 6th Khetwadi Lane from 4 to 6 p.m. to-morrow.
Mr. Atmaram Narayan Panarse will deliver a lecture on "How our Community will Prosper" under the presidency of Mr. Kondaji Pandurang Khandke on the occasion.

BAND AT P, V, MARY GYMKHANA,

By permission of Col. J. S. McNeil V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond; 6-15 p.m. to-day.

CITY'S MORTALITY

Total mortality of the city for 24 hour ending 8 a.m. Wednesday was 127 as agains 179 on the corresponding day last year an 227 year before the last. No death was registered either of cholera or plague or small pox.

DASARA SAMMELAN AT DADAR.

The annual Dasara Sammelan of Hindu of Dadar will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S.T. to-morrow, at Dadar English School Hall under the auspices of the Dadar Utsad Mandal, whence will start a procession to the Shanker Temple for Shami Pujan.

SURAT NATIONAL COLLEGE.

A correspondent writes:—
The Surat Rastriya Kelavani Mandal hav resolved and are now taking practical steps to open an Arts College also. Funds are pouring in and applications are being received from students and professors. Prospective students and professors are requested to send their applications stating terms and qualifications before the 5th November to the Secretary, Rastriya Kelavani Mandal c/o Swadeshi Bhandar, Surat.

KNOCKED DOWN BY VICTORIA.

The Coroner and a common jury held an inquest touching the death of Heera Nathu Serang on board the s.s. Kapurthala. The deceased along with four other *Khalsis* came ashore on the 10th instant and had a drink. While returning to their boat late at night Heera was knocked down by a hack victoria and he fell unconscious. He was removed to his ship where he became worse and therefore was removed to the G. T. Hospital two days later. He succumbed to his inquir at the hospital. The number of the victoria was not noticed.
The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained from his having been knocked down by a victoria a, which could not be tractd.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

During the month of September last, the Society employed in all 30 Agents, of these, 3 Agents were employed for Office and Hospital work.
The 27 Agents employed for out-doo work succeeded in prosecuting 603 individuals during the month.
833 animals were treated by the Society' Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at our dispensaries at different cours. These include cases brought by th Police.
The Committee acknowledge with thanks the quantity of Green Grass sent as donation by the following philanthropic gentlemen for the use sick animals at the above named Hospital:—
Mr. Bhaijal Ratchand; Mr. Virji Pasoo Mr. Ranshi Rana; Mr. Chapoo Naiya; Mr. Pragji Shoorji; Mr. Valji Harjivan; Mr. Maneck Lakhoo; Mr. Nanji Oomershi; Messrs. Merwanji & Co.; Mr. Pershan Rana; Mr. Dayal Kanoo; Mr. Harshi Patoo; Mr. Gansha Bhimshi; Mr. Natha Lukhamshi; Mr. Virji Ratanshi; Mr. Virji Goshar; Mr. Oomershi Vijpal; Mr. Kanji Raghoo; Mr. Vela Hathoo; Mr. Dharshi Devrai; Mr. Homebaud Pitamber and Mr. Jethabhai Vardhman.

KNOCKED DOWN BY VEHICLE

At the Coroner's Court an enquiry was held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, and a jury touching the death of a Christian male, name unknown, who died in the G. T. Hospital where he was removed by Inspector Mayne from Queens Road where he was lying unconscious and with injuries on his person, on Saturday night.
It appears that on Saturday night abou 11-45 p.m. when Captain Walter Lynch the American Steam Ship "Memaha" wa driving in a taxi along Queens' Road h found the deceased lying on one side of th road with his head in the gutter. He als saw a line of blood across the road Another motor car with a European gentle man in it, come there in the meantime. The latter gentleman then went and brought Inspector Mayne to the spot who removed the deceased to the hospital in a taxi. The man died shortly after his admission.
The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries resulting apparently from the deceased's having been knocked down by a vehicle.

A TICKET COLLECTOR CONVICTED.

GETS MONTH FOR CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, yesterday, George Peters, an Anglo-Indian ticket Collector working at the Victoria Terminus, was charged with cheating one Haji Abdul Valad Haji Rehman, an upcountry Mahomedan.
Mr. E. J. Vas, pleader, defended the accused.
It appears that on Saturday the complainant and another man wanted to purchase a third class ticket for Durbhanga. While they were going towards the booking office a railway hamal came and told the complainant that the accused, who was then standing on the bridge, wanted to see him. When he went up to the accused, he was told that if he paid Rs. 10 to the accused he (accused) would wire to all six stations where he had to transfer, to pass him lies. On this the complainant gave him Rs. 10. and after receiving the money he disappeared. The complainant then reported the matter to Mr. S. Renison assistant station master, who filed up all the ticket Collectors before him, and the accused was identified and arrested.
The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and submitted to ai month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C. DADAR.

GENERAL MEETING.

Owing to the present strike in Postal Department the Committee have decided inform the Members by this Notice and request their presence at the General Meeting of this Club on Tuesday, the 26th instan at 8-30 p.m. in the Club's Hall and als request them to kindly circulate this information to all members of their circle Kojagiri Festival will also be celebrated at the same place after the meeting is over.

FRACAS AT KASAULI.

SOLDIERS DISTURB DASERA CELEBRATION.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY CITIZENS.

A correspondent wires from Simla, under date Oct. 19:
Mr. Fakir Chand, Vakil and Presiden public meeting at Kasauli wires:—
"Kasauli public respectfully communicat seventeenth night British soldiers seriousl disturbed Dasera religious celebration. As sembled people. Wounded one spectator. At tempted breaking shop-door with rifle butts Cantonment Magistrate, Officer Commanding informed morning. No action taken. Instead respectable representative was insulted Officer Commanding even used threat. Publi greatly aggrieved and frightened. Pray immediate suitable action."

"A TATA CONTRACT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Your effective leader on "A Tat Contract" has served a useful purpose, b eliciting certain confirmatory facts and explanations, though through an indirec source. The public whose interest and investments in the Tata Iron and Steel concerns, are of a colossal nature and would have been more grateful if the information offered were fuly forthcoming from those immediately responsible for the management of affairs, instead of the dole let out by the Associated press. The "Bombay Chronicle" is perfectly justified in taking the Tata Iron Industries as a national asset, in which the whole of India and Indians are deeply concerned and interested. The stake as well as the faith of the country, in the famous name of the founder of this first Iron Industry in India, are so deep, that the least attempt made, consciously or unconsciously, by the management, to disturb or shake that fiath and confidence in the Great House of the Tatas, cannot fail to produce far-reaching and dire consequences. Your paper has rendered a two-fold service, both to the public as well as to the Tatas, by publishing certain information which will be carefully weighed and considered by the Board of Directors, before final action is taken. It would be to the best and vital interest of the Iron concern, if no efforts be spared to preserve its Swadeshi character. The one most regrettable feature in this affair is that a great Swadeshi enterprise inaugurated by a master Indian mind, cannot hold its own, and should seek the help and co-operation of alien and non-Swadeshi firms. to reap a bulk of profits for an unconscionable period of no less than fifteen years.—Cours, etc.

SWADESHI.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

ANTI TEA DISTURBANCES.

SOME ARRESTS MADE.

Several more anti-tea disturbances took place in various parts of the city, during Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. The disturbance that took place at a tea-shop at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road was of a rather serious character. It appears that on the night of the 18th a crowd of about three nundred Hindus, mostly youths, collected in front of the tea shop owned by one Ratilal Tribhuvan das and asked him to close the shop. Ratilal remonstrated with the men for sometime and then told them that he would consider the matter and would do what he thought best, the next morning. The next day about 9 a.m. again the same crowd of Hindus came before Ratilal's hotel and began to shout "close the shop at once" "maro" "maro" etc. The crowd then became more violent and took to throwing stones at the hotel. The proprietor of the hotel, who has separate office near the hotel, for carrying on business in shares and cotton, sent a man to his office to telephone to the police. Some of the crowd who observed the man informing the police on the phone, entered the office-room and smashed the furniture including a typewriter, a clock, a telephone, chairs and tables, etc, of the total value of Rs. 1,000. Ratanlal, the proprietor had some books of accounts in the office and they were all torn to pieces. A part of the crowd then made rush at his hotel when he frightened them away by breaking a few soda water bottles at the doors. The crowd then began to shower stones and other missiles at the hotel but the Police headed by Inspector Newey and Sergeant Brown arrived in the meantime made six arrests and dispersed the men.
The disturbances on Wednesday morning which were slight in comparison to that of Tuesday night, were confined to Girgaum Road where a few *Upahar Griha's* were asked to stop selling tea.

HAULED UP BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

The six persons, Keshavlal Hemchand, Kara Prema, Bhagwanji Shivji, Mulchand Amthala', Ramji Narayen and Bapulal Prabhulal who had been arrested at Bhuleshwar in connection with disturbance in front of Ratilal's hotel, were yesterday placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, with the charges of mischief, rioting and house-breaking by night. They were charged by Superintendent Sykes.
Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Mohanlal Desai appeared for the 1st accused, Mr. Ishwarlal, pleader for the third and the fourth accused, Mr. Kotashane for the second accused and Messrs. Kanuga and Kapadia, pleaders, appeared for the sixth accused.
All the accused pleaded not guilty. The first accused said he went out to see *gharbi* near the complainant's shop when he was arrested. Accused No. 2, said he was going to take his food. When he came near the hotel he saw a big crowd and some of them were running and he too was running when he was arrested.
Accused Nos. 3 and 4 also made similar statements. Accused No. 5, stated that he went to the hotel to take soda water and was sitting inside the hotel. When the crowd gathered before the hotel, he was asked to go out, and as soon as he came out he was arrested. The sixth accused said he was coming from his master's house at Vithalwadi. On his way he found a big crowd near the hotel. He saw some Police officers too. He stood there for about fifteen minutes. As the crowd increased the police began to dispersed it. He was in front of a line of men and was assaulted by a police sepoy. He received two injuries. He then complained to Inspector Newby about it. Mr. Newby sent him to the G. T. Hospital whence he was taken to the Police Station and was locked up there
The further hearing of the case was postponed and application for bail on behalf of all the accused was refused.

YET NO ARMS TO INDIANS!

DEATHS FROM WILD ANIMALS ON THE INCREASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20

The annual return of mortality from wild animals and venomous snakes for the year 1919 shows the number of persons killed by wild animals in British India during the year 1919 amounted to 2,637 or 473 more than in the previous year. The increase shared by all provinces except Bengal where there was a slight decrease and Delhi an Coorg where no person was killed. A usual the highest number of deaths (691) reported from Bihar and Orissa, the corresponding figure recorded last year being 561. Of the various animals tigers claimed the largest number of victims viz 1,162 as against 1,001 in 1918. Nearly two-thirds of this total is returned by Bihar and Orissa and Madras combined which show 371 and 349 deaths respectively. Of the remaining provinces the figures exhibit marked increase in Bombay, Burma, the Central Provinces and Behar and Assam and decreases in Bengal and the United Provinces. Leopards were responsible for 469 deaths, wolves for 294, bears for 118, elephants for 60, hyenas for 33, 501 deaths are recorded under the unclassified head of other animals of which 201 are attributed to wild Boars and 185 to Crocodiles. Deaths, caused by elephants were most numerous in Assam, by Leopards in Madras, by tigers, bears and hyenas in Bihar and Orissa and by wolves in the United Provinces.

DEATHS FROM SNAKE BITES.

The loss of human lives from anake bite fell from 22,600 in 1918 to 20273 in 1919. All the provinces except Burma and Bihar and Orissa have returned lower figures of deaths from this cause than in 1918. It is satisfactory to note that during the last quinquennium except in the year 1917 deaths from snake bite have shown a steady decline. During the year under review 19,094 wild animals were destroyed of which 1518 were tigers, 5,432 leopards 2,485 bears and 1941 wolves. A sum of Rs. 172,248 was paid in rewards against Rs. 149,610. In the previous year the number of snakes killed decreased from 59,495 to 58,418 and rewards paid for their destruction from Rs. 2,568 to Rs. 1670.
Under the Indian Arms Act 1878. 33,604 licenses were issued in forms XVI, XVII and XVIII in 1919 against 25,829 in 1918 The total number of licenses in force during the year was 193,233 as compared with 185,403 in the preceding year.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The circumstances under which the New English School Building Fund was started are already known to your readers. The total amount collected up to this time is Rs. 24,800. It is estimated that about Rs. 1,25,000 would be required to meet the cost of the building; perhaps a larger amount would be required if prices of building materials would go on increasing.
The boys of our school who are always ready to do their duty towards their institution, have volunteered themselves to help in the collection of this fund. As an indication of their being authorised to collect funds they will wear the Society's Medals. They will begin their work on the auspicious occasion of the Dasara Holiday and will carry it on for about a month.
The work done by the Society during the last two years is before the public. The appreciative references to the society that have been made by different papers on different occasions and the generous help of our sympathetic donors speak for the success of the members and the confidence they have enlisted by their vigorous work. This benevolent expression of the confidence of the public, makes us bold to request the people on the auspicious occasion of the Dasara-Divali Holidays to help our volunteers liberally out of regard and sympathy towards the institution for which they are asking help, out of devotion to that patriot whose name the Society bears and with a view to encourage them who are anxious to take their early lesson in public life by going from door to door to collect funds for their school.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KULKARNI,
Chairman, Gokhale E. Society.

C. P. Tank,
Bombay, Oct. 18.

ALL INDIA CANTONMENT CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

POONA, August 18.

At yesterday's sessions of the AllIndia Cantonment Conference, after Mr. Abbott had delivered his presidential address, the following resolution was put to the Conference from the chair and passed unanimously:—This Conference accords hearty and respectful welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on the memorial occasion of his forthcoming visit to India to inaugurat the Reform Scheme of Indian administration and urged upon the military authorities in the Army Head Quarters desirability of having Cantonment Reforms announced and inaugurated simultaneously by His Royal Highness.
The second resolution ran:—This conference expresses its gratitude to His Excellency Sir Charles Munro, the Commander-in-Chief, for his frank recognition tf the present Cantonment law embodied in the Cantonment code being unsuited to the present expanded condition of Cantonmen's and of consequent necessity of immediate revision thereof with a view to bring the Cantonment civil administration in consonance with the principles of local Self-Government followed in the Government of India Act of 1920 fer his sincere sympathy with the aspirations of the cantonment people in this connection and for his earnest assurances of framing Cantonments Reforms scheme in full consultation with representatives of the Cantonment people.
The third resolution was the following:—This Conference extends welcome to the incoming Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency Lord Rawlinson, and hopes that the commencement of his regime will witness completion of the Cantonments Civil Reform Scheme in a manner that will satisfy the expectation roused by the assurance given by the present Commander-in-Chief Sir Charles Monro.

SIR W. MARSHALL'S SPEECH.

Sir William Marshall at the request of the President next addressed the meeting. He said he thoroughly understood that their conference was of non-political character and that it was their intention to assist the Commander-in-Chief and his staff as much as possible in working out new reforms in the Cantonment Act. He thought that the present Cantonment regulations had outlived the period for which they had been framed. He did not understand the terms on which land had been allotted in the Cantonment areas for the purpose of building bungalows, but he thought the primary condition was that they should be houses for military officers and be let to them at rents within the means of this class. The general desire of the civil element, Sir William said, was to break away from the military and this feeling had become more pronounced with rapid encroachment of the civil population on the military land. He quite understood their desire for this separation, but reminded his hearers that military control from the sanitary point was essential in such areas, especially during the times of epidemics. The question was "how was Government going to acquire houses necessary to accommodate its officers"? He presumed this would be brought about by floating large loans and he hoped that house-owners would subscribe largely to it when it was launched in view of the fact that they would be regaining civic control.
Mr. Abbott then thanked Sir William for his kind observations.
A brief report of work of all-India Cantonments Association having been read, th Subjects Committee was next elected and work of drafting resolutions was left to th latter.
The Conference adjourned till next May.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BANDRA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bandra will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. on open plot at the junction of the Ghod Bunder Road and the Station Road, under the presidentship of Mr. V. J. Patel, to explain the Congress Resolution on Non-Cooperation with special reference to the boycott of Councils when Mr. Baptista, Dr. Savarker, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and Mr. Ahmed Sidik Khatri are expected to speak.

INDIN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Punjab Home Rule League Provincial Conference, Amritsar, was held on 16th instant to elect its office bearers. The following is the result of election. Mr. Girdharilal, Chairman; Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. S. Jaswant Singh, Vice-chairmen; Mr. Ruplal Puri, General Secretary.

Mr. Govind B. Ranade Vice-President District Local Board Ratnagiri, has withdrawn from the Council election for which he intended to stand from the Ratnagiri District.

Under the auspices of the "Gnana Prasaraka Sangha" of Davangere the fifty-second birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated at Bangalore on October 9.

The mail steamer Kashmir, which left London on the 1st instant and has on board mail of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said on Thursday the 14th instant.

The s. s. Crosby Hall, which left Colombo on Sunday with cargo of sugar for Falmouth returned to Colombo for hull and boiler repairs. Part of cargo is being discharged. It is expected she will be delayed in Colombo about a week.

A communique issued by the Bengal Government says that sanction of the Government of India has now been received regarding increase to the pay of the Bengal Police to the following proposals, which will also take effect from the 1st October, 1920. The sliding scale of train compensation which was sanctioned from the 1st November, 1919, as an "ad interim" relief to constables, has been amalgamated with their pay, but the question of continuance to the lower grades of constables of some part of the allowance as long as the present high prices continue, is under consideration.

STRAY TOPICS.

WHO IS "PUSSYFOOT"

Mr. William Eugene Johnson, better known by the soubriquet of "Pussyfoot", is coming to India. Mr. Johnson got the nickname from the American Red Indians, to whom he was for some time the U. S. Government Agent. "It is well known that the American Indians are very shrewd people, and they found Mr. Johnson equally skilful in the same direction", says an annual magazine. He was so successful in bringing illicit liquor sellers in the Indian territory to justice that they gave him the name of 'Pussyfoot', a title which they regard as the best of compliments, implying, as it does, a recognition of his ability to track down an enemy without noise or commotion of any kind. Mr. Johnson will tell us about the striking movement which has taken place all over America with regard to prohibition, and inspire us to renewed efforts in the cause with redoubled energy. Alcohol is the enemy of social weal. It undermines efficiency and enhances evildoing. The wastage it causes is simply appalling. If India is to march along nations of the world in industrial advancement it must at once stop this wastage by becoming 'dry'."

"Europe's Dance of Death."

"Standing, as I stand, in the capital of Europe—Paris—I sweep my eyes round, from this centre and I see about me a world which dances and makes merry in the midst of death and destruction and the menace of to-morrow." Thus opens Mr. Huddleston's article on the post-war Europe in an American monthly. The writer sees decay of social sense in every place. Re-population is the need, yet everywhere there are refusals to procreate. In some quarters, people are perishing of privations, while in others men and women are to be found revelling in ball rooms and glittering restaurants. There is no sense of responsibility: no thought of society. Egoism and self-pleasure have infected tha peoples. Added to all this, there is the increase in crime and corruption!"

Teacher's Problem.

Dr. Kerschensteiner, a great German educationist, has observed that we need schools which shall give "real education, and not simply a mass of memorised knowledge." To achieve this end first real teachers are required. We must have teachers who, as Prof. William James has said, possess a true insight into the psychology of child life. But the pay and prospects of the profession have been kept so low as not to attract really good men. The mischief wrought by this arrangement has been tremendous, and in their Resolution of 1913 the Government of India admit that "it is not possible to have a healthy moral atmosphere in any school, primary or secondary, or at any college, when the teacher is discontented and anxious about the future." Still nothing has been done to wipe out the discontent that is so greatly affecting the educational weal of the country. The elementary teacher still plods on on a monthly wage of Rs. 15, while the already princely salaries of the olympians of the Education Department have been further increased. The bureaucrats enjoy their fat salaries, their hill allowances, and travelling and leave perquisites, but for the poor teacher there is not even enough to keep body and soul together. Unless something is done to remove this reproach, there can be entertained no hope of securing the right men to conduct our schools.

Durga Puja Bloodshed.

It is an evil practice amongst certain Hindus to sacrifice buffaloes on the occasion of the Durga Puja holidays. The practice, as a correspondent points out, is born of "a mistaken notion of religion, without any canon of sound reasoning." The first principle of the Hinduism is "Ahimsa paramo Dharma." It prohibits killing of any animal whatsoever. Again Goddess Durga, the patron of these holidays, is represented as "the Mother of universe and Creator of all sentiment beings." "She is the mother of these buffaloes, and how can she rejoice in their death?" asks an indignant correspondent who appeals to all Hindus to abstain from staining with blood this bloodless day.

Boy "Non-Cooperators"!

Some of the students of the Babu P. P. Jain High School, Bombay, have addressed a petition to the Trustees of the School, asking them to do away with Government grant. They want complete "non-cooperation" with Government, and desire to convert the school into a national one. They do not want affiliation with the Bombay University and hope the connection would end soon. "In normal times the students should not dabble in politics", realize the boys, but the present are not normal times. The Government has grown "vicious" and "set its heel upon the heart of India and brought into mockery the high traditions of British justice and liberty." To-day the boys say "the honour of India is at stake" and therefore "the student world as whole is bound to contribute its mite towards its vindication."

School Repression.

The following has been sent to the Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, by about 300 students who are living with their parents:—

"A notice has been recently issued prohibiting students of this College to leave Calcutta without the previous permission of the College authorities. We beg most respectfully to submit with the approval of our guardians that this order will affect most prejudicially those of us who are residents of Calcutta and live with their parents or their guardians. While there has been nothing amongst this class of students to justify the passing of such order like this, it will unnecessarily interfere with the freedom of our movements. We are often permitted by our guardians to leave Calcutta on week end excursions and oftener required to go out on business. If in all such cases the permission of the Principal is required it will necessarily cause great hardship to the students and their guardians. We therefore pray that you will be pleased to withdraw or modify the order in question."

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DENTIST K. R. AMAT
begs to announce that he has resumed work at ADROSS BUILDING, Charni Road, from to-day 20th October, 1920.
5693

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A MAN IN THE STREET—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, October 21, 1920.

THE LAST STRAW.

It is said that the destruction of the Turkish Empire is justified in so far as England is concerned, because England was consistently the friend of Turkey and because the Young Turks "betrayed"—that word has been actually used—England, being from the first pro-Germans. We have shown how at the Revolution of 1908 the Young Turks were pro-British to a man, and how the policy of England in the next four years was of a nature to damp their enthusiasm. In the summer of 1912, when they fell from power, England had become their recognised opponent. The influence of the British embassy had been employed pretty openly to bring about their downfall and the rise of a reactionary party. Yet, though the young Turks fell from "power", they were immensely powerful. By their secret organisation they could, had they desired to do so, have made the work of government impossible for their successors. Instead, however, of opposing the new rulers, the Committee sent out word to all the branches and the army to submit to them, even under persecution, "because they are the proteges of England and England may befriend the country while they are in power." Was that pro-German? The history of "the proteges of England" is the history of the first Balkan War. The British Government did not befriend Turkey: the British Press indulged in a crusading outburst: while the German and the Austrian Press was friendly to the Turks, and Germans did the charitable relief work of the war upon the Turkish side. When the young Turks returned to office in Jan. 1913, there was some reason why they should have been pro-German rather than pro-British. Yet it was then that they offered England the instructorship—amounting to a virtual protectorate—of the whole Ottoman Empire for ten years. Every department, including the army which till then had been a German perquisite, was to be in British charge.

A certain number of the Young Turk party, when voting for this offer to be made—among them Enver Bey—stated at the same time their opinion that it was certain to be fruitless. They said that England had become, to all intents, "a third-class Power attached to Russia"; that the Entente, as a whole, was bent upon destroying Turkey, and that therefore the one hope for Turkey to escape destruction lay in adherence to the other group of Powers. And when the first tentative proposal made to London was rejected summarily and treated as absurd, they said: "We told you so!" But the heads of the Committee and the great majority of its members still refused to look to Germany as the only possible protector against Russian greed. Germany was not disinterested; the whole Committee was agreed on that point. If she opposed the project of dividing up the Turkish Empire, it was only because she wished to have it, undivided, for her own. England was the only Power that could be called disinterested, in the case of Turkey—that is to say, the only Power which had no interest in her destruction. The Turks are shrewd political thinkers, and they think objectively. They saw that if England was in the position of "a third class Power", it was entirely by her own act, and by her own act they considered that at any moment she could stand forth as the chief Power in the world. She was certainly still strong enough to take a line of policy apart from Russia, and they considered that she might befriend them if they made it worth her while to do so. So they were not discouraged by the first refusal. The next proposal which they made was for a joint adviserships by France and England. That too was treated as preposterous. They kept on whittling down their offer till it finally became a request for no more than a few English inspectors to superintend the reforms which the Young Turks had introduced in the Kurd-Armenian vilayets. This request derived authority from the terms of the Cyprus convention. At the time when it was made, Russian intrigue of an extremely war-like character was rife in Eastern Anatolia; rebellious Kurds as well as Armenians were being armed from Tiflis at the very moment when the Turks were trying to disarm them; and the latter wanted English witnesses to those intrigues. England at first appeared to have agreed to that request; everyone in Turkey thought the matter settled. It was suddenly refused months later, because Russia objected. That refusal was a severe blow to the majority of the Young Turks, since it gave the minority once more the chance to say: "What did we tell you? England is to-day bound fast to Russia. She cannot take a step towards us without Russia's leave." Yet even after that the Turks still looked to England and, since they could not obtain English advisers officially, they tried to secure them unofficially. The appointment of Mr. Graves as Inspector-General of the Interior, and the proposals made to Sir Louis Dane and many other well-known Englishmen by the Turkish Government in 1914 are proof enough that, up to the outbreak of the European war, the Young Turk leaders were not anti-British. Nor could they possibly have been, for the Turkish people were pro-British, and the Committee necessarily reflected the mind of the Turkish people, being by its peculiar organisation, representative far more than any parliamentary Government can be said to be so.

The Turkish people were pro-British till the day when England seized the two new Turkish dreadnoughts which, when war broke out, were in British yards, and omitted to pay for them. England had a perfect right to seize those ships, according to the laws of war, but she need not have done so arrogantly, in the very presence of the Turkish crews which had arrived to take them over; and a matter of two million pounds would have been small to England and very great to Turkey at that time. In any case, the peculiar prestige attaching to those warships in the estimation of the Turkish people ought to have been recognised. Those ships had been paid for by public subscription in Turkey, amid scenes of wild devotion and enthusiasm. The very poor had given all their savings; Turkish women had given all their jewellery and even the very hair off their heads in order to buy ships that should protect the country from the menace of invasion by a foreign naval Power. Turkey had suffered in two wars from her lack of a navy. The ships were seized in an insulting manner and not a word was said concerning compensation. When the news reached Turkey there was a great outburst of public indignation. For the first time there were demonstrations against England, and the Young Turk leaders expressed anti-British sentiments. It was the seizure of those ships which, giving Germany her opportunity, led to the Goeben and Breslau incident and to the whole chain of circumstances which dragged Turkey into war upon the side of Germany. When once Constantinople was commanded by the Goeben's guns, Turkey could only listen with distracted ears to the blandishments of the Entente diplomatists. One wonders what it was that prevented England from paying handsome compensation for those ships if she required them; and still more why, in her position of instructor to the Turkish navy, she could not have sent them with mixed crews of Turks and Englishmen, and under British officers, to guard the Bosphorus and Dardanelles in the interests of Turkish neutrality. As it was, the incident was taken as a final proof that she was one with Russia in hostility towards the Turks, and it was fear of the designs of the Entente on Turkish independence which drove Turkey into the war. It must be remembered that the Russians were attacking Turkey almost openly in the Eastern vilayets, and that the Germans were informing the Young Turks of the designs of England, France and Russia upon Egypt, Eastern Anatolia and the Arab provinces of Turkey and Constantinople itself—designs which, as they said, would be carried out even though Turkey remained neutral. When war broke out, that German information was confirmed, to Turkish minds, by the policy which was at once pursued by England, which must, they said, have been projected long before. We recall these events in no contentious spirit. For good or evil, they have passed beyond contention. But they are known to every Muslim British subject, and if Englishmen continue to ignore them there can be no common ground of argument and so no hope of future understanding between England and a large part of the human race. We recall them merely as part of the reason why the Indian Muslims, who were once what Ulster is in Ireland, are now united with their fellow-countrymen in making certain definite demands which we shall come to presently. These events, and what has happened since the fall of Czarist Russia and since the armistice with Turkey, make an epoch. They have altered the whole meaning of the British Empire in the East, as opponents of the Czarist policy—and many Anglo-Indians were its strong opponents—foresaw that they inevitably would. New problems, never faced before, have now arisen. It is with a view to state those problems plainly from the Asiatic point of view, and seek for some solution of them which may make for lasting peace, that we look back at history.

THE TERRORISTS

Legal opinion has now been taken in England concerning the criminal responsibility of the Punjab terrorists. Mr. W. H. Upjohn, K.C., Mr. Reginald Neville and Mr. B. Dube, the three lawyers who were consulted, have now stated that, as far as Michael O'Dwyer is concerned, there is no evidence to justify a charge that he was directly a party to, or authorised, the acts in question so as to be criminally responsible, although the evidence shews that the administration of Martial Law "was carried out in a tyrannous and oppressive manner which is now admitted by the Government of India to have been without justification." It is different with Dyer. He is found, without hesitation, to have been guilty of wilful murder, "of the most cruel and tyrannous oppressions, of gross and wanton inhumanity constituting a misdemeanour under the Government of India Act 1915." His Crawling Order alone would bring him within the pale of the criminal law not only of India but of Great Britain as well. Nor can the Indemnity Act save those notorious offenders—Johnston, Macrae, Doveton O'Brien or Bosworth Smith. Of course, it goes without saying that the country was not waiting for the Upjohn opinion to make up its mind about the criminality of the Punjab culprits. The law cannot make a criminal of a man if, like the late William Stead, he has never in his life been guilty even of a misdemeanor. Nor can it by the act of ignoring a declared criminal efface the crime. From the highest to the lowest those who were directly or indirectly responsible for the terrible tragedy of the Punjab cannot be anything but criminals in the eyes of those who have some regard left for the sanctity of human life. Men who would go into hysterics at the sight of a house-rat will not turn a hair in ordering the massacre of a few hundreds of unarmed and powerless human beings or in justifying, cold-bloodedly, the cruel infamies perpetrated under a regime of military terrorism. Such men did not fall from the cerulean heights. They are the products of a frightful machine which gives them uncontrolled power over the lives of millions. It is the machine of militant Imperialism. What use is it to make a spectacular show with a test case in the King's Bench Division, waste lakhs and then discover that the law after all can afford scant justice? Do we not know what sort of justice has been meted out already to Dyer and O'Dwyer? The one received the encomiums of the British Government and fulsome praise from Mr. Montagu's lips which were tightly sealed when the whole nation cried out to him in its agony. The other has received a handsome pension out of Indian revenues after massacring Indian lives. Pandit Motilal Nehru is surely right. After accepting the policy of Non-Cooperation the Congress cannot now contemplate any action against the mean little heroes of a cowardly massacre and the brave inflictors of inhuman indignities. But the Congress can make it impossible for the world to forget the tragedy of our wrongs. Instead of bringing an indictment against the butcher of Jallianwalla Bagh let us bring an indictment against the system which gave him the power to butcher with impunity. Instead of appealing to the so-called Courts of Justice let us appeal to the shocked conscience of mankind. Our purpose is a great one, our cause is a just one; and we should not stop to argue when arguments are beggarly before a defiant misdeed, but rather should we win our desire with the strength of our organisation, the steadfast courage of self-reliance and the determination which springs from the knowledge of a base and cruel wrong.

Notes of the Day.

General Election in England.

A Reuter cable says that there is the possibility of a General Election in England in view of the threat of a general strike. We have said on many occasions that either Mr. Lloyd George must put an end to the menacing situation or else appeal to the electorate if he intends to avert the danger of a revolution. The miners' leaders now declare that the Government may go to the polls and Reuter adds that such action may be hastened by the imminence of sympathetic strikes. There is not the least doubt that the political situation in England is electric. Who is to blame for it? Mr. Lloyd George says readily enough that it is Labour. The workers say with equal readiness but with much more justification that it is the muddle of the Coalition "which has neither a soul to be damned nor a body to be kicked." This muddle has made the name of statesmanship synonymous with that of political adventure. The Greek saying fits the Coalition: "Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." It is easy to see that the unholy alliance of a Lime-housing Liberal and an Ulster Covenanting Conservative cannot last long. The marvel is that it should have survived the indecency of the Russian blockade and the camouflaged war; the savage coercion of Ireland; the broken pledges of Cabinet Ministers; the appalling morass of the country's finances; the disgraceful plight of the unemployed whose numbers will soon be approaching two millions; and finally the lies; the false propoganda; the militarism and the aggressive Imperialism which pass muster for statesmanship. We have never concealed our loathing for *post bellum* diplomacy which looks like an angel and behaves like a ruffianly Bashi Bazouk and we have never failed to reiterate our opinion that the end cannot be far off. The miners of Great Britain and their comrades of the Triple Alliance will have taken the first step towards a riddance of the curse of Imperialism by forcing the Imperialists to abdicate their position of power which, according to the general opinion obtaining among enlightened men, was obtained by a disgraceful albeit a neat trick of political jugglery.

Turkey.

According to a Reuter's telegram from London Damad Ferid Pasha has resigned the Grand Vizierate on account of the Anatolian situation and the Turkish Government's financial difficulties; and Tewfik Pasha has agreed to form a ministry on condition that he may choose his men himself. This shows that the situation in Anatolia has become more serious than it was a week or so ago when Ferid Pasha asked the Allied Powers for a trifling loan of money which he thought sufficient to equip an army to defeat the Turkish patriots within three months. Or perhaps he has just realised the situation's seriousness, which has been evident to most people since the Greeks landed at Smyrna. That would be more in keeping with his character. We have never for a moment shared the opinion of those Muslims who speak of the ex-Grand Vizier as of a conscious traitor to his country. He was always one of those who honestly believed that the only policy for Turkey was one of perfect and most courteous deference towards the Powers of Europe. A cultured dilettante, leading a secluded life in his beautiful kiosk at Balta Liman, and meeting Europeans always upon friendly terms, that view was quite natural in him. He was shocked by the blunt, uncompromising honesty of the Young Turk leaders; was shooked at the idea of war for the defence of Turkey, feeling sure that everything could be obtained by proper deference towards the Powers. And no doubt he regards the misfortunes which have overtaken Turkey as proof that he was right in this opinion. He is the kind of man who would accept whatever colleagues the Allies assigned to him; but not so Tewfik Pasha, a more stalwart character, and more in touch with Turkish national feeling.

A Forgotten Quantity.

It looks as though the Anatolian cauldron, which has been so long a-brewing, were going to boil up at last; in which case England will have one more chance to rectify the horrible injustice of the Turkish treaty. People think of this injustice as if done to Muslims only. But what of the loyal Christians of the Turkish provinces, who are numbered by the hundred thousand? Thousands of Christians, Greeks only by religion, but Osmanlis by sentiment and, in many cases, language too, fled with the Muslims from the Greek invaders; and an English witness has recorded how the Muslim refugees paid honour to them, giving them the best of the poor food which they received in charity, and the best shelter that could be obtained at night. Before the war the bulk of the Armenian nation loathed and feared the Armenian revolutionaries, the present rulers of Armenia, who, as Russian agents, were the cause of all the trouble with the Turks. We have heard since the armistice that there are still large numbers of Armenians who would sooner perish than leave Turkey for the new Armenian State. These are little details which are generally overlooked, but such oversight is responsible for untold human misery. At a meeting of the League of Nations Union in London when Lord Robert Cecil spoke of it as only natural and proper that the Turks of Thrace should emigrate to Asia, because they were Asiatics, Miss Edith Durham cried: "But they are Europeans! They are refugees from all over the Balkans, the remnant of large European Muslim populations which have been wiped out. They have been made to emigrate so many times, can't you let them rest?" That was new light, but it failed to dissipate the vapours of the noble lord.

The Gas Workers Strike.

The suffering citizens of Bombay have long tolerated the strikes, but the authorities concerned do not seem to realise their duty to relieve these sufferings. The Gas Workers' strike is an illustration of the indifference of Mr. Burch to the gravity of the situation. The City of Bombay is enveloped in darkness. The *budmashes* are already at work. Alarming rumours reach us of robberies perpetrated by *badmashes*. It is desirable for the Police Commissioner to take the people into confidence and communicate to the press the nature of the robberies perpetrated, or contradict to the rumours that find currency. But this apparently does not concern Mr. Burch. Mr. Baptista has informed Mr. Burch that he could ask the men to resume work unconditionally if he could take back all the men on strike. But Mr. Burch believes his agreement with the newcomers in the Retort House is more important than the safety of life and property in the City. If Mr. Burch would turn his attention to the grievances of the City he might realise that his duty to the City is infinitely more important than his agreement with a few stokers who are kept "khush" on the promises as if they were the saviours of the City. Men who are treated in this right royal fashion will soon become discontented if the daily feast is cancelled.

An Unwise Policy.

Apart from it Mr. Burch, like Government, does not appreciate the danger of importing or using men from other Provinces to break the strike of men who belong to this Presidency. Mr. Natarajan emphasized the danger and exhorted Government not to resort to this dangerous weapon. Mr. Burch might well learn a lesson from this exhortation. As a matter of fact his Company has had experience of the strike of the *Purdesis* that took place twenty years ago. Some of those strikers were the instigators of the present strike according to the version of the strikers. Whatever be the truth, it is clearly wrong to make local men feel that a foreign element is being used to take away their daily bread. We shall not be astonished if resentment breaks out into street quarrels. The Police cannot be employed, or concentrated on the premises or properties of the Companies. They are wanted for the protection of the people. To divert them from their ordinary duty to the special protection of the Tramway and Gas Companies, whose directors and managers seem supremely indifferent to the sufferings of the people or the reasonable demands of the men, may lead to catastrophe some day. If special protection is wanted the Police Commissioner ought to engage special men at the cost of the Companies concerned. We strongly protest in the interests of the safety of the citizens of Bombay against any diversion of the ordinary staff of the Police Administration towards special protection. Such protection ought to be accorded by employing a special force for the purpose. We trust the Police Commissioner is alive to the dangers to which law-abiding citizens are exposed by the Gas Workers' strike, and the attitude of Mr. Burch in insisting upon the retention of the strike-breakers against all counsels of prudence.

THE BOMBAY STRIKES.

The situation as regards the Gas and the Postal and Telegraph strikes remained unchanged yesterday. The street lamps on parts of Hornby Road, Sandhurst Road, Esplanade Road, and the Queen's Road and at Choupatti were found lighted last night, and the night before.

The management of five oil companies have declared a lockout against their men about 2,750 are affected thereby.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

SERVICE FURTHER CURTAILED

The number of the Tramway Strikers was greatly increased, since majority of the Compny's inspectors strik work yesterday. And, consequently the service had to be further curtailed. In places of the "conscripts," and "recruits" a handful of Parsi boys were seen issuing tickets on running cars, but it could not be ascertained whether they belonged to any Scout company or any branch of the Company's service. Another amusing feature of the Company's activities noticed yesterday was the presence of squads of two Pathans one on each side of the driver, in almost all cars running between. Museum and Tardeo the quarrels also have become a very frequent thing between the conductors and illiterate passengers who do not want to suffer on account of the new direct tickets. Armies of clerks and other office workers residing near the Jacob Circle, and Parel and Dadar, have still to march on foot for want of tram service.

The following notice was put at all tramway depots yesterday over the signature of Mr. Pestonji D. Mahaluxmiwalla, acting Manager:—

"It has been represented that some of the following employees of the Company are dissatisfied with the present terms of the service namely:—'A' class Inspectors, 'B' class Inspectors, regulators, starters and memo clerks. If they will appoint some amongst their own number, a deputation of one each grade, the management are prepared to discuss the question with them."

Signs of discontent are apparent among the starters, regulators and memo clerks too, and it is feared they, too, will follow the example of the Inspectors, in a day or two.

"HALF" TICKETS TO BE RESUMED.

The Company is going to re-introduce today the children's half tickets which they had suspended so long.

MORE WOULD-BE STRIKERS.

Some of the new employees of the tramway company, yesterday, expressed their sympathy with the strikers and it is likely that about 140 'recruits' will come out today.

MEN DISMISSED?

The Gas strikers went to the Works at Parel yesterday morning and returned to the Company the Company's articles. They were then paid their wages. More new men are being taken on.

The oil companies at Sewree closed their Works yesterday morning as it is alleged, the workmen did not appear satisfied with the concessions granted them on Saturday and were found idling away their time.

THE WEEBIT "EDUCATED" TRAMWAY CLERKS.

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN NO.

According to the resolution passed at Tuesday night's mass meeting on the Maidan, Inspecors starters regulators memo-clerks pointsmen and trolley-boys did not resume their work but threw in their lot with the strikers. All services were therefore considerably depleted. The Compny we are informed, is employing an army of Pathans with "Dandas" with the supposed object of protecting the "blacklegs"!

Although notices were posted at different depots inviting delegations from the inspectors, regulators etc., who had given the Company an ultimatum, no one responded as the authorities wanted purposely to ignore the Union.

Whatever cars are running, are being run and manned by the conscripts from the Colabt Chawl some recruits and the wee-bit 'educated' clerks. The Kingway Workshop remains closed as before.

In the Company's Colaba Chawl there live about sixty tramway men. Under threats and coercion of being any moment ejected most of these men have found discretion and continued to remain at work the better part of valour, but there are a few who in their anxiety not to be traitors to their comrades have preferred to incur the wrath of their masters. "Either work and be a black-leg in the eyes of your comrades, or get thee gone from the sacred precincts of the Company's territories" is a la chivalrous attitude adopted by the "Ma Peps" of the Tramway men. But these few brave souls—martyres—are only fighting for their rights. The men are standing arm and setting an example of unity.

TRAMWAY UNION'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am glad the Union has invited attention of the Corporators to the necessity of dealing with the Tramways Company in the interests of the public as the public is entitled to expect the Corporators at least the elected ones—to think of the grievances and inconveniences of the Public rather than of raising memorials and busts and framing addresses or to nod dittoes to the Commissioner Sab.

In fact, it is the lethargy and total inaction of the public that is responsible for the degeneration and the poor calibre of the Corporation.

At the same time I must say that the criticism of the public would be more useful and effective if it is based upon correct facts and its suggestions are practicable and constructive.

I do not know, Sir, what is the suggestion when the Union refers in "The Chronicle" of the 16th instant to "free passes" having been given to the Corporators "along all the lines" but it is not based upon facts as though such passes were offered by the Company the Corporation did not accept them.

The Union is right when it says that the Company incurs a very heavy liability viz: a fine of Rs. 100 per day by refusing transfer tickets but the Union seems to have omitted to notice clause 26 of the agreement between the Company and the Corporation which exempts the Company from such liability in the event of their being strikers etc. and so I am afraid the Company can successfully plead that clause in the present circumstances.

The same argument cannot, I think, afford protection to the Company when it refuses to carry children under 10 years of age on half fares.

This much, Sir, for the liability of the Company with reference to the Corporation but I believe the public also can deal with the Company independently of the Corporation, namely, that a passenger can refuse to pay his fare except "in exchange for a transfer-ticket" in case he requires one and a child under 10 years can refuse to pay more than a half-fare and the only remedy the Company can have is to go to a Court of Law and have the point decided.

A reference to the rules and bye-laws will clearly show that a passenger refusing to pay a fare—even without any justification—cannot be ejected from the car he is travelling by, but the only remedy for the Company is to go to Court where, of course, if the passenger is wrong he is liable to pay a fine upto Rs. 25.

It appears the Company as a rule compels and in many cases expels by force passengers in similar cases from their cars.

I think, Sir, this is illegal on the part of the Company and its servants and in proper case the Company or its servants guilty of such action can be successfully prosecuted in a Criminal Court of Law.—Yours, etc.,

"LEX."

Bombay, October 18th, 1920.

GAS DEAD LOCK.

THE INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLE.

Sir,—By way of supplementing the letters you published this morning, I shoulld like to say that I saw Mr. Burch this morning, but I could not make headway in persuading him to dispense with the newcomers in the Resort House and take back the old hands. This is the only obstacle in the way of settlement, but it has become an insurmontable obstacle. Mr. Burch endeavoured to overcome it, by offering the stokers on strike a bonus of one week's pay for every year of service. or some other job of inferior kind carrying less wages. Of course the latter alternative was impossible, but if the strikers agreed to take the bonus in order to retire and allow the other men to go in. I was prepared to advise the other men to resume work, though I expressed my fears that the men would not listen to it. I called the stokers to my bungalow and intimated to them the offer but not one would hear of it. We do not want "bribes" they declared. We are quite willing to take our pay and go. If the other men are willing to go back, let them, but it would not be right for them to do so considering we have all agreed to stand by one another. Besides, the lamplighters asked the stokers to strike first as without their cooperation they would be powerless. Some of these men have served many years e.g. 10 have served 20 years, 9 have served 15 years and so on. Almost all over 10 years. So the bonus was substantial and it is in more than one sense creditable to the men that they would not accept it. Such being the case I abstained from consulting the other strikers on this point. I could only do so if the stokers themselves were willing. Indeed, I went this length in order to put an end to the strike. Ordinarily I would, of course, not have even communicated Mr. Burch's offer to them.

During the investigation of the origin of this strike I discovered that some 20 years ago the Purdesis at work here went on a strike. On account of this strike the Company resolved not to employ Purdesis. The stokers say so to me. but Mr. Lane who had just joined the Company at that time says no such resolution was passed by the Company or the officials so far as he remembers. However some seven years later two of these Purdesis were re employed. They are still at work. The men say that these two together with two others were their spokesmen as they were the most intelligent among them. These four got the stokers to complain against the four mukadams. Upon their instigation they all did so. This is admitted by the men as well as by Mr. Burch. Mr. Burch deemed the complaint against the four mukadams frivolons. These four men next endeavoured to get rid of the four mukadams by saying that the men want no mukadam's at all. They could work without the mukadams. Again they failed. The next step of these four men was to induce the men to strike. They made the men take this customary oath and so they engineered the strike. These four joined the strikers but returned to work on the third or fourth day. I do not for one moment believe this story is invented. They never said this to any one. As a matter I extricated the story by mere cross-examination. It appears to me a very clever piece of work on the part of these four Purdesis. I suppose they aimed at stepping into the shoes of four mukadams. Mr. Burch unfortunately believes this to be pure invention. In fact he goes so far as to assert that the complaint by the men against the four mukadams was brought about by a conspiracy between the men and the four mukadams. Any one that has a real insight in the character of the Indians would see that such a conspiracy is not probable. The curious thing is that the four old mukadams are on strike whereas the four Purdesis have resumed work. The men say the Purdesis's plot succeeded in bomboozlings the masters for their own benefit at the expense of their counters. Mr. Burch believed these Purdeshi's yet they admittedly broke the oath they took never to strike. Men who have broken their oath and not have deserted their counters should not be believed in preference to the others. I placed all the stokers before Mr. Burch this afternoon. But no settlement was arrived at. Mr. Burch offered to take back two or three class of workmen from the Retort House but not one of them would resume work. So the strike must continue.

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE.

There is one complaint I must bring both against Mr. Burch and the Police. This morning Mr. Burch said to me that the men can come for their pay but they must return the company's tools and property in their possession. A few minutes later Superintendent Taki said to me that summons had been issued against them on the complaint of Mr Burch for theft. It seemed to me outrageous to charge men into theft without calling upon the men individually and personally to return the property. I said to Mr. Taki why did you do this? There is no difficulty whatever about returning the tools. The men are quite willing and ready to return which belongs to the Company. Mr. Taki said "Well, if they do so, the Company will not proceed further." I promptly sent a message to the men to give back what belongs to the Company. They immediately complied with my request. All the lamp-lighters and the others brought all they had and were waiting since 3 o'clock or thereabouts. After the close of my second interview with Mr. Burch this evening about 9 0 p.m. I heard the men were waiting on the road to give back the tools of the Company to the Company. So I sent for them. The whole army came up. But Mr. Burch would not take them back then, though it was his business to do so. But as he declined I asked the men to take back the things to their homes and come the next morning at 9 a.m., give the tools and take their wages. But there were a dozen heavy carts some of which coming from Colaba and other distant parts. I asked Mr. Burch to allow these men to keep the carts within the compound. He refused on the plea that the men did not trust them and therefore he would not be responsible. The absurdity of this plea is manifest considering the Police are night and day in the premises. Mr. Taki suggested the carts could be kept in a passage alongside of the Company's compound walls. I ordered them to do so. It was heavy work and none of the Company's officials seem to have any compassion for the men. But imagine my surprise when Mr. Taki tells me that the Police would not be responsible for the safety of the carts and articles. I said to Mr. Burch you are bound to you. They were brought is his premises. If they were not in the compound it was because he refused to let them in. I said to Mr. Taki:—"The Police are protecting the Company's private property. This is Company's property and the Police should protect them. But be this as it may why is the Police giving help to the Company in protecting their property but declining help to men under the circumstances I here mentioned? This is neither fair nor impartial on their part. As a matter of fact no additional Police would be required. They are there night and day to keep watch. Surely they could keep watch over these articles. There is not the ghost of a chance of any theft and deanity with 2 or 3 dozen policemen and [illegible] on the spot, and these carts kept right in front of their duty spot. The summons for theft seemed needlessly vindictive and [illegible] to allow the heavy carts and other [illegible] to be kept within the compound [illegible] improper and [illegible]. This unreasonable conduct has alienated my sympathy from the Company and certainly contributed to the prolongation of the strike. I think it is time this service should be municipalised.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

FEWER TRAMS EVERY DAY.

CITY LIGHTING PARTIALLY RESTORED.

2,750 PETROLEUM WORKMEN "LOCKED OUT."

MR. BAPTISTA'S COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE.

IN THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

GAS CO.'S LIABILITY DISCUSSED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Mirza A. H. Khan presiding.

The Committee considered a letter to the Chairman, dated the 14th October 1920, from Mr. Dhunjishaw Dinshaw Adar Bahaman and others, stating that public roads and streets in Bombay were not being lighted since the time the workmen of the Bombay Gas Company struck work; that they understood that during these days several motor car and carriage accidents had occurred and that despite these they had waited with the hope that street lighting would be resumed shortly, but to no purpose. They submitted that while the Postal and Telegraph Departments and the Tramways Company had taken steps to redress the grievances of the public to some extent owing to the strike of their respective employees, the Standing Committee had done nothing yet to arrange for the resumption of street lighting although they were legally and morally bound to do so. They requested that the Gas Company might be immediately asked to provide temporary Kitson lights at least at the big junctions for the present, and added that if no steps were taken in this direction within two days, they would be compelled to approach H. E. the Governor in the matter.

The Commissioner said he would have arranged to put up Kitson lamps if he had known that the strike would have lasted so long. But he must say that, the statement, made in that day's "Chronicle" that "nightfall found the streets as dark as on the last nineteen days" on Tuesday, was a lie because as a matter of fact a large number of lamps were lit in the principal streets of the city.

Mr. H. P. Mody asked when the full lighting of streets would be resumed.

Dr. M. C. Javle said that under their agreement with the Municipality the Gas Company was responsible for lighting the streets. They had given the Company sufficient time and latitude

The Commissioner said a letter had been sent to them in which threats of all sorts of pains and penalties had been held out The writer was a pleader, who if he so wished, could take action in a Court of Law. There were people who were putting pressure upon him in order that he might put pressure on the Gas Company, so that the Company might be forced to yield to demands which it did not consider justified. This was the object of certain people and he thought it was absolutely necessary to resist it. If the Standing Committee wished he was quite prepared to arrange for Kitson lights.

Mr. Mody enquired what was the liability of the Gas Company in the matter.

The Commissioner said he did not think any Court could give an order against it under the present circumstances.

Mr. I. C. Boyd said the Gasmen's strike had come to an end and the strikers had been dismissed.

Sir Sassoon J. David said he thought they should do something to light the streets. They should tell the Gas Company that they ought to supply some other lights if the strike was prolonged.

The Committee decided to ask the Gas Company what arrangements they proposed to make for lighting the streets and to inform Mr. Adar Bahman that the matter was receiving their attention.

Consideration of the following motion, of which notice had been given by Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman, was postponed till Wednesday in view of the discussion that had taken place:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the great hardship caused to pedestrians as well as to vehicular, traffic on account of absence of light in the public streets, and, he be requested to take early steps to have at least the junctions of two or more streets and roads lighted by Kitson or any other kind of lighting."

COMMISSIONER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Yesterday at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner referring to the absence of lights in the street owing to the Gas-workers strike said that the statement appearing in Wednesday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" that "night fall found the street as dark as on the last nineteen days" was a lie. It is not surprising that the Commissioner lives at the Malabar point should make such a remark. Whether the statement appearing in our yesterday's issue was wrong or right, can be judged better by the citizens who had to pass through different streets of the City at night, on Wednesday, than by the Commissioner, who—it seems, from his own utterances on two occasions—one at the corporation meeting on the 7th instant, and again yesterday at the Standing Committee meeting—has little experience of the condition of City after the Gas-workers' strike. One would like to know from the Commissioner how many lights on the main roads of the City such as Esplanade Road, Kalbadevi, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road, Meadows Street, Hammam Street, and such other localities, were lighted on Wednesday. Is it suggested that because the few lights around the Flora fountain, and a few lights on Queen's Road near the Church Gate Station were alight, it must be accepted that the need of the entire City was fulfilled? As a Commissioner of the Municipality, the body guardian of public health, light and sanitation, a member of the public asked him as to why no arrangement was made to light the Streets and lessen the inconvenience of the public. And without giving a simple and straight reply to this, he went on saying, on the 7th instant, that the General Manager of the (Bombay Gas) Company and his staff ought to be congratulated . . . . the wages that were being paid by the Company were above the market rate . . . . it will not be difficult for the Company to replace the men—man for man—and so on so forth. One cannot understand whether he was pleading the cases of the Gas Company or suggesting some means to relieve the public of their inconveniences. And that was so with him, yesterday too. The Commissioner also assured the corporation on the 7th instant that "the corporation would understand that the matter had not been entirely neglected by the Municipality.", and yesterday he frankly confessed that he had not known that the strike would last so long otherwise he would have made some arrangements for lighting the Streets.

A GOLD MINE FOR CLERKS.

ARE THEY NOT ABOVE IT?

Sir,—It appears to me that the postal strike is a sort of a gold mine for the clerks if it be true that every postmaster is allowed Rs. 5, and the Mandvi and Kalka devi postmasters are allowed Rs 10, and every clerk is allowed Rs. 3. Besides they are allowed carriage hire in case any clerk goes about to deliver money-orders or registered parcels. How for they go on foot and how for they go in victorias will remain enshrouded in mystery. But the clerks are probably not aware that they are exciting the disgust of the postmen. It is true that the Union resolved not to take the allowance of Rs. 3. This Union has more than once sought my assistance and I have readily rendered such assistance as I could render. I would now ask the Union to assist me by investigating how many of the postmasters and clerks are taking the allowance, and for what purpose this allowance is given. Are they now doing duty which the postmen used to do? If so, they are only working for breaking the back of the postal strike. Surely thus they do not mean to. If they cannot themselves strike at the present moment when every postman expected them to do, they must at all events refrain from the smallest act calculated to injure the postmen in their life-struggle for the daily bread.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

NEW DELIVERY CENTRES.

A Post office communication states:—For the convenience of the residents and firms at Jacob circle the Post office hasopened 5 centres for delivery of unregistered correspondence at the following places. The delivery centres will serve the localities named below. The public are invited to call at these centres to obtain delivery of their unregistered correspondence between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m:—

1. Jacob Circl P. O.:—Clerk road (from Willingdon Sports Club to DeLisle Road junction) Arthur Road (from DeLisle Road junction to Porcupine Foundry).

2. Garlic and Co. Haines Road:—Hains Road from Chief Store-keeper Office B. B. & C. I. Rly., to DeLisle Road junction.

3. Sunny Side Cyrus Avenue:—Rebsch St. Souter St. Jetha St. Wylie Road Motlibai St. Gell St. Lamington Road (from Porcupine Foundry junction of Souter St.)

4. Sk Adam Bldg. Opp. Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills DeLisle Rd.—DeLisle Rd. (from Clerk Rd. Junction to old Davan Chinchpokli.

5. Shri Satya Medical Hall (opp. Hindustan Mills) Ripon Road:—Ripon Road (from Jacob Circle to Junction of Sankli Street Improvement Trust Blocks, Madanpura.

A LIGHTNING LOCK-OUT.

2,750 PETROLEUM WORKMEN AFFECTED.

The Management of
Burma Oil Co;
Asiatic Petroleum Co;
Indo-Burma Petroleum Co;
Shellard Oil Co.
All have declared a Lock-out, without so far as we are informed, assigning any reason for the same which affects a total of 2,750 men.

The men have been told that the workshops are closed for 3 days and that they will be informed of the final decision of the employers after due consultation among themselves.

APATHY OF LEADERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The four great strikes of Bombay continue to paralyse trade and society generally. After the initial outburst and hullabaloo, so characteristic of Indians, our anger and our enthusiasm cool down to freezing point, and we soon adapt ourselves—however inconveniently it may be—to the circumstances, and resign ourselves to "kismet," cryings to pathetically: "What more can we do?" A few members of the general public who have burnt their fingers rather badly owing to this unprecedented Labour unrest in Bombay, have lodged their feeble protests. But, among other things, this great deadlock in Bombay has painfully revealed to us to what extent we can rely on the support of the so-called leaders at a critical juncture. With the solitary exception of a handful of leaders who are doing yeoman's service to the cause of the long-suffering, down-trodden, semi-starving labourers of Bombay, the majority of "leaders" have so shamefully fallen into Rip Van Winkle sleep and the darts of criticism against their lethargy fail to penetrate their hide, as they have hitherto failed in the case of the bureaucracy to be humane to the sweating labour. What a pity! This woeful indifference evinced by the majority of leaders, is much to be deplored the more so when, to keep pace with the march of events and to prove our fitness for Home Rule we should, with the lapse of each further day show greater and greater zeal to shoulder civic responsibilities.

To turn to the most important of all strikes, the postal deadlock, the bureaucrats of Postal Department say the things are going on all right, or tolerably well, making the world believe that they can do without the men. The latter say that they will not budge an inch and that they will rather work as coolies than yield. Now, let us at least be plain-speaking and avoid hypocrisy. If the Postal authorities are sincere, why do they not serve the men with notices of dismissal, and thus give the latter free scope, to do what they like. The men, on the other hand, have waited long enough and should, now, if their words are not empty boast, tell the authorities that, failing to get their demands within a specified time they would be entitled to be considered not in the service of the Postal Department. If the authorities still remain adamant—as they are probably to be—the leaders of the men should make a powerful appeal, as a last resort, to all India, asking businessmen, and employers of large staff of men to engage a few peons in their services. The press all over India would heartily spare space for their appeals, and any response to the appeal should also be made public, withholding the names of the persons who volunteer to employ the strikers, should they so desire. When the peons are prepared to work even as coolies they would be quite prepared to take up employment as peons and havaldars, and in similar capacities, in offices, even on lesser salaries. If there are not a few hundred Indian firms patriotic enough to extend a helping hand to these poor men numbering about two thousand, we should [illegible] despair of achieving anything substantial so long as we do not show ability and the will and the power to rise to the occasion. If the appeal shows signs of fructification the stiff-necked bureaucrats, seeing the game up, are sure to climb down.

Then about the tramway strike I shall say a few words. The authorities have issued new tickets "available only for the car of issue." They have thus discontinued the issue of transfer tickets. This is a subterfuge resorted to make up the heavy loss the Company is undergoing. I doubt whether the Company has a right to issue such tickets without the sanction of the Municipal Corporation who are supposed to be the guardian of public interests. If they can do, on an emergency, the question is whether they are not bound to take the Corporation's validating sanction afterwards. The Corporation's studious silence in this matter, as well as that of the gas deadlock, is amazing and contrasts so markedly with the promptness of the Calcutta Corporation, who, in view of the gas deadlock there, held an emergency meeting and extorted an assurance from the Gas Company for better street lighting in four days more. Mr. Baptista should not rest content with merely addressing the Corporation on the subject of transfer tickets. We know the attitude of these "City Fathers" (God save the mark). Being a lawyer he should move in the matter and go to the High Court, and try to fight out the issue. But it would take a long time for getting the decision of the Court, by which time the strike may be over. So he should move the High Court and get an order restraining the Company from the issue of tickets till the decision thereon is given. The Company knowing fully well the weak point of the Indian public goes on merrily with its game of fleecing it heedless of protests, and I am sure it will care a straw for protests in the press unless some such action is taken. The trouble the poor people travelling in trams have to undergo, is great and the extra money extorted from the poor passengers in the shape of a fresh [illegible] for every change is an illegitimate [illegible] on their slender purse. Will the leaders now take up and redeem their fair name, or they complacently allow the things [illegible] hoping that one or the other side will [illegible]. In these days both capital and [illegible] are learning the advantages of

(Continued on next page.)

THE BOMBAY STRIKES

(Continued from previous page.)

holding out for a long time. But in this struggle of bureaucracy and capital versus labour and fetish of prestige versus the right of living a human life, the general public without any fault of theirs is the greatest sufferer, and the latter has the right to put an end to this suffering without evincing or outdoing Job's patience.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

CALCUTTA GAS STRIKE.

SUPPLY OF GAS RESUMED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

This afternoon supply of gas to the city was resumed. Fairly large number of men have been engaged by the Gas Company for work on the reports, and the streets of Calcutta are from to-night well lighted. Strikers are reported to be gradually returning, although in small numbers. It is expected that matters will again be normal within a few days.

IRRAWADI FLOTILLA STRIKE CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 18.

The sudden strike of the lascars and firemen on board the Irrawadi Flotilla Company's vessels caused suspension of many services. The mail steamer due to leave Rangoon on the morning of th strike did not leave. Some creek steamers plying to and from the Delta stations were despatched. The men are still on strike. Arbitration is regarded as likely. The strike only affects the Lower Burma services.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREELAND AND LABOUR UNREST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be good enough to spare a little space for the following letter in your widely read paper?

I have been a railway clerk for a period of well nigh fifteen years. Therefore, after much thought I consider that the unwarranted and unjust remarks regarding Labour unrest, made by Major General Freeland, the President of this year's Railway Conference, in his Presidential address of this year's Indian Railway Conference, on the 11th inst. should not go unrefuted. It is not unusual for Heads of Departments, who seldom get themselves acquainted with the thought currents of their subordinate staff, to make such irresponsible remarks, as to say that there is a great majority of men satisfied with their pay and conditions of service and would contentedly carry out their duties if it were not for the machinations of a small minority.

This outburst from the gallant Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is naturally due to the internal combustion generated by the agitation of the subordinate staff, who were, until recently, mere machines in the hands of their masters, to be set in working at their will and pleasure, without the least regard for their upkeep, but who are now disillusioned of their weakness by the great teachers, Poverty and Want.

I cannot blame the President for his statement, which he evidently made on the misleading information received from his subordinate heads of departments, as there is no direct channel of communication between a subordinate railway employee and the Agent. The Heads of Departments are given full autocratic powers to deal with the destinies of their subordinate staff. They can appoint, fine reduce, or dismiss any subordinate employee of the Railway without any reference to the Agent. For their own convenience, their heads of departments have in their turn framed their own despotic standing orders,—standing orders prohibiting employees from making applications for promotions, petitions for the redress of their grievances etc. Well fortified by their standing orders, they give full play to their prejudices and deal with their staff as if they are mere beasts of burden who cannot speak in the sense of the term, but feel their humiliation and feel that bitterly. But does the Agent know this?

No. He cannot, as there is the Chinese wall between him and his employees—the extraordinary powers of the Heads of Departments. Moreover, the moral courage of the average Railway employee had almost disappeared on account of the demoralising effects of the service. Consequently, there had been no public agitation on the part of the staff until recently, when the sense of self-respect of some of the more intelligent section was aroused by the world-wide Labour movements, and who in their turn have rightly begun to educate their less fortunate brethren in regard to their rights and privileges. In their struggles they have naturally sought the advice of their Nationalist leaders for their organisation, and it is an absolutely untrue and malicious allegation made by the President that the strikes of the Railway employees are work of men who are not Railway employees, and who have something personal to gain by fermenting strikes. If that is a fact why does he not invoke the aid of the very convenient Defence of India Act to have all such mischievous persons locked up?

Another statement that General Freeland makes is "the higher the men's pay rises less they work". It is obvious that it did not come to his head when he made his speech that he was also a Railway servant and not all. Because, it is impossible to believe that the General has forgotten the fundamental doctrine "act before you advise." If he really has a heart the interests of the shareholders of the Railway whom he says he is, why does he not himself, set the example by reducing his own pay which, according to his own conviction will make him work harder and send away some of his secretaries and assistants?

I cannot, however, close this letter without an earnest appeal to all the Railway Unions to make no rest and scrutinise the speech of the President, and then lodge their protest against it. Otherwise the already dwindling self-respect will have received its death-blow.—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN RAILWAY SERVANT.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

MONSTER MASS MEETING AT JHANSI

The following has been issued by the General Secretary, Railway Workmen's Association of Indian [illegible]

Railwaymen are earnestly exhorted to remember that attendance at, and countenance and support of the monster mass meeting at Jhansi (to be held at 4 p.m. on 5th Nov. next) will assuredly benefit present and future generations of railwaymen in a manner which cannot be adequately expressed.

"United we stand, divided we fall" is a saying which cannot be lightly ignored in these strenuous times.

At least 12 representatives or delegates, Indian and European, from each railway should be present in order to make the contemplated union of 9 railways a reality and not a sham.

Meetings should be held at the principal centres to select delegates and no time lost in collecting voluntary subscriptions to defray expenses of representations.

Individual delegates should apply to their superiors for leave and passes in good time.

Mr. J. H. Abbott, O. B. E. of Jhansi will be "At Home" to all the delegates [illegible] Afghanistan in 1919.

THE ILFORD BYE-ELECTION.

THE LABOUR CANDIDATE'S RECORD.

A FRANK STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Mr. King, the Labour candidate in the Ilford Bye-election addressed the following letter to an Ex-Service man, who, complained to him about the leaflet, issued by Mr. Wise, in which Mr. King was attacked with a lot of personal abuse.

Dear ——,

I am glad to answer your letter. I do not like fighting Elections on personalities when great principles are at strike. In reply to Mr. Wise's leaflet, "Two Records," at my Committee Rooms information can be given on the truth of the charges. Do you really want me to reply to such charges as that I "took in hand Lenin and Trotsky," which apparently refers to the fact that 2½ years ago I advocated peace with Russia, trade and co-operation instead of war against the Soviets? Or do you think that because the police found a window with a light behind a white curtain (instead of a dark one) and I, as hundreds of others, was fined £1, I am unfit to be an M.P.? Really, I suppose that the serious charge against me in the "Two Records" is that under D.O.R.A. I was fined £100 for having made a note of a military matter. The facts are these (1) In the summer of 1916 a great ammunition store in France was destroyed by enemy aeroplanes; these aeroplanes returned the next day and took photos of it, which were published in Swiss and other papers; (2) The Canadian newspapers were allowed to describe the event, but the War Office prevented all reference to it in England—a stupid act of the Censor, for the Continent and America had been told; (3) This episode was discussed in the lobbies and I referred to it in a letter written by me to an ex-British officer who had gone to America to undertake propaganda work there: if anyone says that I communicated it to any German, as the leaflet of Mr. Wise leaves it open to think, it is an absurd falsehood. (4) My letter referring to this matter passed the Censor before it went across the Atlantic. (5) In New York my friend showed my letter to a journalist and a certain New York paper referred to me in connection with the matter. From this, by a long course of events, came some months after my prosecution. (6) I was prosecuted and fined £100 on one charge, that of having made a note of a military matter. I need only make these further remarks: (a) Many other persons, Pemberton-Billing, M.P., the Editor of the "Morning Post," the military correspondent of "The Times" (two Coalition newspapers), Lord Pirrie, Controller of Ship-building, have all been fined under D.O.R.A. Does it prevent these men continuing in public life? (b) Mr. Lloyd George was Secretary for War when the event occurred. He promised me, through his private secretary, that if I would fully state all the facts the matter would be closed. I wrote fully to Mr. Lloyd George and admitted that I had been indiscreet and committed a technical error. But Mr. Lloyd George gave this letter of mine to the Public Prosecutor, and it was used as evidence against me before the magistrate.

(c) At the hearing of my case I engaged for my defence the present Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart. What he thought of the prosecution as a mere technical offence can be read to-day. What he and other members of the Coalition Government said at the time and after it about the matter, I will not repeat. I can only say that I lost no friends, but gained many new ones through my misfortune; at the time I had sympathy shown me by Tory M.P.s and many other persons.

Perhaps two final matters may be mentioned. It is a hard thing to condemn a man unheard for an event which happened over five years ago. Also: people have written to me asking me to take up personalities against my opponents: I shall not do this; I want people to see that to-day peace is not going to come while militarists dictate to us, and living is not going to cost less while the Government of all the profiteers rule us. These oppressors dig up a red-herring, buried for years, and hope to draw voters off the scent which they should hunt down. Are their tactics to succeed?—Yours, truly.

J. KING.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

PREMIER RECEIVES DEPUTATION OF LORD MAYORS.

ASSURANCE OF MOST LIBERAL AND GENEROUS PROVISION.

EX-SERVICE MEN ON HOUSE-BUILDING.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 20.

While the ruffianly element forming a part of the otherwise orderly demonstration of the unemployed to Downing Street was indulging in disorderliness, Mr. Lloyd George listened attentively to the representations made by a deputation of Mayors.

In the course of his reply the Premier stated that the Government had appointed a strong Cabinet Committee to consider the whole prospect of unemployment. He referred to the fact that the Government had made most liberal and generous provision ever made for unemployment after the war at the expense of the very overburdened taxpayers and ratepayers, but it was fully alive to obligations due to the ex-service men. The Government's plans would be announced in the House of Commons to-morrow.

He mentioned that the Government had submitted a certain schemes to the London County Council and offered to find one half of the cost, if London found the other. A similar proposal was being put before other big towns. He declared that the Government was going to employ the ex-service men on the much-needed house building, notwithstanding the building trades unions' objections to relaxing their rules in connection with such employment, and if the building trades object, he added, they must take their chance.

SIR ALI IMAM.

TO "REPRESENT" INDIA IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 18.

H. E. H. the Nizam has issued the following *firman* in connection with the impending departure of Sir Ali Imam as a representative to the League of Nations:—

With my concurrence Sir Ali Imam, the President of my Executive Council has been selected by his Excellency the Viceroy to represent British India in the League of Nations, and is shortly proceeding to Europe. The absence of Sir Ali Imam from my Dominions will not be treated as on leave but on deputation. As it is necessary to arrange for the carrying on of his duties by a vice-President in his absence, I appoint Sir Faridoon-ul-Mulk to this post. At the time when no Dewan was appointed Sir Faridoon was discharging some duties that appertained to a Dewan and was acting as such under my orders. I now direct that he should enter upon his duties as Vice-President on the day Sir Ali Imam leaves Hyderabad. He will also from the same date be in direct charge of the portfolio dealing with Legislative Council, Legal Advice and Judicial Committee. These orders will remain in force till the return of Sir Ali Imam or such further orders as may be issued in this connection.

PRINCE FIROUZ LEAVES LONDON FOR PERSIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 20.

Prince Firouz is leaving London for Persia on October 29th on board the steamship Narkunda.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

The All-India Hockey Tournament will be held at Allahadbad from 7th to 12th February 1921. Two cups are being offered a challenge cup to be kept for a year and a cup value to Rs. 400 to become the property of the winners. Mr. R. M. Marsh Smith is the Hon. Secretary of the Tournament.

A SERGEANT STABBED BY A LUNATIC

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 19.

T European Sergeant of the Rangoon Town Police was stabbed in a shoulder blade by a lunatic Moslem. While an attempt was made to arrest him the latter got possession of scissors and a razor from a street barber who raised an alarm and two Indian constables seized the man. Sergeant Sullivan then came up and the lunatic stabbed him. Sergeant's wounds are not dangerous.

Mr. Walter Buchanan, head of Finlay Fleming and Co.'s has been elected by the Chamber of Commerce as representative for the Burma Legislative Council vice Mr. Holberton resigned. (A.P.)

It is understood that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will attend Madras races on the 12th and the 15th of January arriving in State on the first day. The Governor will attend races in state on the day on which the race for Governor's Cup is run.

Lady Willingdon has left Madras by special train to join the Governor on tour in Travancore and Cochin States.

The King has been graciously pleased to command that the "Indian General Service Medal 1908" with clasp "Afghanistan North West Frontier 1919" shall be granted to troops who took part in the operations against Afghanistan in 1919.

PROSPECT OF GENERAL ELECTION.

STATEMENT BY MINERS' LEADERS

UNEMPLOYMENT STEADILY INCREASING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 20.

The question of a general election is again being discussed. Some miners' leaders declare that the Government intends soon to go to the country. The decision, however is not likely to be taken yet, but development of sympathetic strikers may make an early appeal inevitable.

Unemployment is steadily increasing and it is estimated that one and a three-quarter millions will be unemployed by the end of the week. Meanwhile, all eyes are centred on the debate in the House of Commons to-day, upon which the present hopes of settlement are fixed.

Train services are being reduced by ten per cent. on the 21st and the reduction will rise steadily to thirty per cent.

PARTY AT AMRITSAR.

FREE DISCUSSION WITH KHALSA COLLEGIANS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

The Amritsar correspondent of the "Tribune" wires to-day, that on the 18th October at the invitation of Principal Wathen backed by a strong body of feeling on the part of the College staff and students, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Mohamed Ali went to the Khalsa College in the evening and there was a conference between the Principal, Messrs. Gandhi and Mohamed Ali, Professors of the College and selected College students which lasted more than an hour. There was a free and frank interchange of ideas between the Principal, Messrs. Gandhi and Mohamed Ali.

There was a big public meeting at Amritsar yesterday presided over by Dr. Kitchlew. There was a large attendance of Sikhs and shouts of "Sat Sri Akal" mingled with the cries of "Alla Ho Akbar." Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Gandhi addressed the meeting. The former gave an account of his activities in connection with the Khilafat deputation to Europe, while the latter spoke urging lawyers to suspend practice and people to withdraw boys from Government or Government controlled schools and expressing satisfaction at Amritsar having decided to boycott Councils.

Lala Kanhya Lal, the oldest lawyer in the Punjab, announced that he had given up practice and would try to establish an Arbitration Court at Jallianwala Bagh.

NON-COOPERATION PROPAGANDA

MR. GANDHI AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Mr. Mohamed Ali, Maulamas Shaukat Ali and Abdul Kalam Azad arrived at Lahore this afternoon by motor car from Amritsar. They were to address a public meeting in the Municipal Gardens outside the Delhi Gate this evening, and to-morrow they will address Lahore students.

LALA LAJPAT RAI VISITS MULTAN.

Lala Lajpat Rai is on a visit to Multan and gave lectures on Non-Cooperation before large public meetings in the Municipal Gardens there. The meetings were presided over by Khan Bahadur Kakhdum Sadaruddin and Rai Sahib Seth Atma Ram.

AGAINST NON-COOPERATION

A "COUNTERACTING" COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

A meeting of friends was held on Sunday morning at Mr. K. Natarajan's place in Bandra to consider and concert measures for bringing home to the public, the dangers of Non-Cooperation. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas was called to the chair. A Committee was formed with the object of counteracting Non-Cooperation, with Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas as Chairman, and Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Kapilram Vakil and K. Natarajan as Secretaries. Of those present, the following joined as members:—Messrs. B. M. Ananda Rao, I. C. R. Aiyar, N. B. Divatia, J. N. Parmanand, Neemuchinla, K. S. Aiyar and G. B. Trivadei with power to add to their number.

INDIAN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

ADVISED NOT TO CONSULT I. M. S. OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 18.

At a meeting of the Lucknow Medical Association, held on 17th instant under the presidentship of Dr. Ranjit Singh Saran, the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved that in view of the adverse attitude of the Esher and Lovett Committees and continued disregard shown by the authorities towards the interests of the Indian medical profession under the influence of interested parties, the Association strongly advises the Indian medical profession not to meet in consultation members of the Indian Medical Service in private practice."

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

ANATOLIAN SITUATION AND FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

TEWFIK PASHA AGREES TO FORM MINISTRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 6 p.m., Oct. 20.

There is a fresh ministerial crisis in Turkey due to the Anatolian situation an the Government's financial difficulties. Th Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid Pasha, has resigned and Tewfik Pasha has agreed to form a Ministry on the condition that he may choose his colleagues himself.

RELIEF OF SAMAWAH.

NOW 3000 ARABS WERE DISLODGED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 6 p.m., Oct. 20.

A War Office communiqué with regard to the relief of Samawah states that the 44th Gurkhas supported by the 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry and assisted by co-operating aeroplanes broke the stubborn resistance of 3,000 Arabs entrenched two miles from the town. The British casualties were fifty. The enemy is believed to have lost heavily.

NEJAF MAKES FORMAL SUBMISSION.

BRITISH AND INDIAN PRISONERS HANDED OVER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 6 p.m., Oct. 20.

Nejaf made formal submission to-day. All the British and Indian prisoners in the hands of the insurgents have been handed over.

GENERAL TOWNSEND'S RETIREMENT ACCEPTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 6 p.m., Oct. 20.

General Townshend announces that his retirement from the army has been accepted.

MR. MACSWINEY'S CONDITION CHANGING FOR WORSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 20.

A specialist was called in to consult with the prison doctor at Brixton last night in consequence of the condition of the Lord Mayor of Cork, changing for the worse.

The "Daily Mail" says that Mr. MacSwiney is visibly weaker. He has contracted cold and developed symptoms of scurvy This is the sixty-eighth day of his fast.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

PARENTS' ADVICE SOUGHT.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 19.

The Honorary Secretary, Aligarh College, wires:—The situation in the College is grave. The Syndicate and the staff are unanimous in upholding the traditional policy of the institution. The syndicate appeals to the Press and public and especially the Mahomedan community, the Trustees and old boys to rise to the occasion and support in maintaining the College and saving it from ruin. Parents and Trustees are being invited to come on 27th instant and help the institution with their advice and deliberations.

KATHIAWAR MOSLEMS.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 18.

The Kathiawar Moslem Educational Conference met in the Jubilee Hall. Leading Mahomedans from different places attended the Conference. Major Lang represented the Agent to the Governor, who expressed his sympathy for the cause of education. The proceedings of the Conference which was largely attended by Mahomedans and leading Hindu citizens, commenced by a recital from the Koran. Mr. Kazi then welcomed the delegates in a speech in Urdu. Mr. Ismail Abrahim was elected to guide the deliberations of the Conference as well as to read the speech of the President, which contained a strong demand for education of females, free and compulsory education of Moslem boys by the States, opening of technical schools, establishing boarding houses like the one in Rajkot, but such as even the poor can take advantage of, and starting the community's own independent newspaper.

A Subject Committee was then elected to work out the details and the resolutions to be placed before the Conference to-morrow.

RELIEF OF KUFA.

BRILLIANT DEFENCE BY GARRISON.

CASUALTIES TO THE RELIEVING FORCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BAGDAD, Oct. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 20.

The garrison relieved at Kufa consisted of 513 of the 108th Infantry and other details. During the siege, the 108th suffered casualties nine killed or died of wounds, two missing and 17 wounded.

The defence of the garrison was very fine, intricate and complete defences having been constructed. The insurgents sprung a mine under the northern end of the defences, but never risked making an assault. The garrison, however, was closely invested throughout. Hand-grenades were constantly used by the insurgents. Their investing line consisted of loopholed houses and in some places a line ran within ten yards of the defences. A fire-fly was lying in mud ten yards from the bank completely gutted. A captured 18-pounder gun was, on one occasion, brought to the left bank within 150 yards of the defences, but its crew was wiped out by the concentrated fire of the garrison's guns.

The relieving force yesterday had eleven casualties and our troops especially the cavalry inflicted heavy casualties on the insurgents. Four hundred prisoners were taken, of whom 77 have been detained.

OCCUPATION OF RED CLAIM CONFIRMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 20.

Warsaw.—A communiqué, dated the 17th, chronicles the continued advance towards the Lettish frontier. It adds that the Polish detachments in the direction of Minsk are withdrawing to the fixed line. The detachments temporarily occupied the town and captured machine-guns.

The latter statement tends to confirm the Red claim that they have occupied Minsk.

BRITAIN—"WORLD'S GREATEST SHIP-PRODUCER."

RECORD TONNAGE OF 3,750,000 DURING LAST 18 MONTHS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 6 p.m., Oct. 20.

A striking evidence of the ability of the British shipbuilders to restore Britain's prewar position as the world's greatest ship-producer is provided in Lloyds' register of shipbuilding returns for the quarter ending September 30th, which show that during the last eighteen months' the tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom has increased from 2,500,000 to the record of nearly 3,750,000 while during the same period the tonnage under construction in the United States has fallen from 4,000,000 to 1,750,000.

IMPORTATION OF EGYPTIAN PIECE GOODS.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 20.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has sent a representation to the Board of Trade, suggesting that importation of piece-goods folded in laps of irregular length or marked in a manner calculated to deceive, should be prohibited by the Egyptian and Sudan Governments.

GRAVE CONDITION OF THE KING OF GREECE.

CONGESTION OF LIVER REPORTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 20.

Athens.—The King's condition at ten yesterday morning was stationary, but very grave. Congestion of lungs has set in.

COL. WEDGWOOD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to insert the following few lines in your widely circulated paper?

It is announced that Col. Wedgwood has left England for India and is going to land here on 23rd instant. He is one of those Englishmen who sympathise with our aspirations. I, therefore, request, through your columns, the national bodies to arrange a public meeting at Shantaram's Chawl to welcome him who can tell us what a true Englishman thinks about India.—Yours, etc.,

D. V. SIDHAYE.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. have received instructions from the Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company that, owing to the numerous complaints received from passengers, no dogs will be carried in future by the Company's passenger steamers under any consideration whatever.

HOW HUNGARY FREED HERSELF.

DEAK'S LEADERSHIP.

TRIUMPH OF NON-COOPERATION.

The following is a continuation of Mr. V. J. Patel's lecture on "Non-Violent Non-Co-operation," delivered on Sunday evening last at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Swarajya Sabha, the Indian Home Rule League and the National Union.

Deak, it will be remembered, had been placed under arrest by the Austrians in the early stage of the War for declining to advise Kossuth to surrender unconditionally. It was perhaps well for Hungary that this happened, for Deak's innocence of any participation in the revolutionary phase of the struggle meant that he was permitted to remain in Hungary after the Austrians had triumphed, whilst all the other National leaders were either dead or in exile. Deak sold his estates and went to live in Pesth. The story of his life there as depicted by Arthus Griffiths must be given here:

He hired a bedroom and a sitting room at the Queen of England Hotel, and walked about the streets, playing with children, giving alms to beggars, and conversing with all sorts and conditions of men. The Austrians regarded him doubtfully. "What did Deak sell his estates and come to Pesth for?" they asked each other. Help your eyes on him my children" said the Austrian prefect to the Austrian Police.

But although they kept as many eyes on him as Argus had, still they could find nothin in Deak's conducto warrant his arrest. They had taken away Hungary's constitution, they had taken away even Hungary's name, yet they could not construe playing with children, giving to beggars and talking with men and women, into treason, and that was all Deak did. Still the uneasiness and the mistrust of the Austrians grew. "It would be a good thing" at length said one brilliant Austrian Statesman, "to make Deak a grand justiciary." This would console the Hungarian people," And they made the offer to Deck.

"When my country's constitution is acknow ledged I shall consider your offer," replied Deak.

"What Constitution," asked the Austrians Have you forgotton that we have crushed your Hungarian revolution?

"The Constitution still remains" said Deak

"The Constitution of 1848 was a quite impossible affair," began the Austrians.

"The Constitution still remains" repeated Deak.

"Let us point out to you" began the Austrians.

"It is useless, gentlemen," said Deak: "it is not a matter for argument. The constitution still remains."

Then a conciliatory Austrian statesman put his arm—"Beneath Deak's" and said ceaxingly "Surely Deak you don't demand that after such a series of accomplished facts we should be in affairs with Hungary over again?

"I do" said Deak. "If a man has buttoned one button of his coat wrong, it must be undone from the top."

"Ah, ha," said the Austrian, "but the button might be cut of."

"Then friend," said Deak, "the coat could never be buttoned properly at all. Good Afternoon."

"ALL IS NOT LOST"

In Deak's little room in the Pesth Hotel every night a few friends gathered, who puffed tobacco and drank moderately of wine. They had no pass words and no secrecy, they discussed of Hungarian history, Hungarian literature, Hungarian industries, Hungarian economics, and the Hungarian constitution, which they obstinately declined to oblige the Austrians by believing to be dead. "It is not dead, but sleepeth owing to the illegal administering of a drug." Deak, who was a cheerful man, talked of the day when it would awaken, and made jokes. Visitors to Pesth from the Country Districts came to visit Deak. They stopped an evening, smoked a pipe, and drank a glass of wine with him and with those who gathered in his sitting room, and as they talked despair fell from them. Deak's sanguine spirit crept into their hearts, and they felt convinced that Hungary was not dead. Then they returned to their districts and said to the people: "Though our Parliament has been abolished—though our County Councils have been suppressed, though martial law reigns throughout the land though our language is banhyany is dead, an is muzzled, though Bathyany in dead, and Szchenyi is in a mad house, and Kossuth in exile, countrymen, all is not lost. Francis Deak has arisen in Pesth. We have seen him, we have spoken with him, and he charges us to say to you, "Lift your hearts up people of Hungary. Justice and right shall prevail. Hungary shall rise again." Tyranny walked the land and crushed with iron hand every manifestation of nationality, but hope, rekindled by Deak, it could not crush out. The light that shone nightly from the window of Francis Deak's room lit up Hungary—the conversations and the witty sayings of the men of all shades of opinion gathered round his fireplace were repeated and passed from mouth to mouth throughout Hungary. The figure of Deak impressed itself stronger than the state of siege upon the Magyar. Deak grew and grew in his imagination till he grew into a Collossus—in his shadow protection, in his hands strength. "Hungary shall arise," said the Magyars "for the Great Francis Deak —Deak the Unswerving, Deak the Far seeing, has told us so."

NOBLES' PETITION TO EMPEROR.

Austrian tyranny in Hungary aroused opposition even of those nobles who had previously remained loyal to the Emperor. They presented a petition to the Emperor. "Hungary has rights which Austria cannot deny or take away," they said, "she has a right to free Municipal institutions and free constitution. We are loyal subjects of our Majesty, but it is not incompatible with ou loyalty to demand the restoration of our rights." "That is quite enough", said the Emperor, "have the fellows who signed this memorial placed under surveillance."

"And let them thank God that your Majesty is merciful enough not to chop of their rebel heads said Back.

But Deak's power grew—

Said the Emperor to Bach: "This Francis Deak is giving us some trouble in Hungary; better conciliate him." "It shall be done sir," said Bach; and then he smilingly turned to Deak and said; "It appears, Deak, you are not satisfied with the manner in which Austria governs Hungary. Now, let us discuss the matter in a reasonable and statesmanlike spirit. Let Hungary appoint you her representative and you can open negotiations with me here in Vienna."

"I must beg you to excuse me," replied Deak. "but I cannot negotiate with Vienna while the Hungarian Constitution is illegally suspended. As you see, Herr Bach, while Hungary has no constitution I can have no political existence."

FRANCE INTERVENES: AUSTRIA GIVES WAY.

Austria next planned to destroy the Hungarian Nationality by incorporating Hungary in the Germanic Confederation, so that if Hungary ever again attempted to raise her head, not only Austria, but Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and all the other States of Germany would be engaged to swoop down on her. But France intervened.

"We shall treat the attempt to oblite-ate Hungary as *casus beli*" said the French Government, whereupon the Austrian Government gave way.

The Austrian Government also relaxed its extreme forms of operation. Deak was able, to push ahead with nationalist schemes apa from politics. He could develop the agricultural Union, which he had founded to compete with Austrian farm produce; the National Protective Union, which Kossuth had founded was free to renew its war on the Austrian manufacturer; and the National Academy established by Szechenyi could again preach love of Hungary's literature and Hungary's language.

Meanwhile, the Hungarian exiles sought support for Hungary in the Countries to which they had fled from Austrian vengiance. They developed trade with Hungary's products and aroused sympathy with the Hungarian cause.

By 1857 the progress of Hungary had become a "cause of serious apprehension to the Court of Vienna."

All this time Francis Deak, the guiding and directing mind, never appeared on a public platform, never made a single speech, neve moved a resolution solemnly protesting against the Austrian despotism.

Bach in Vienna was alarmed and disconcerted. He felt it necessary that Deak's influence should be destroyed, but how to destroy it puzzled him. At last he hit on an idea as brilliant and original as a modern Englishman himself could conceive the idea of a Royal Visit. "You must visit Pesth, sire," said he to Francis Josef. And Francis Josef prepared to visit Pesth.

The Pesth newe papers were instructed to announce that a new era was about to dawn. Francis Josef was coming to Pesth he was coming to restore the confiscated estate of the political offenders, and shower blessings on the people, and, therefore, he should be accorded a loyal and enthusiastic reception. Francis Deak, would, of course, welcome him with open arms for Deak was a loyal man.

"I am" said Deak," to the king of Hungary."

"And, of course, the Emperor of Austria is king of Hungary" suggested the Austrian Press.

"He is entitled to be," said Deak "when he complies with the law, swears to uphold the Constitution of Hungary, and is crowned with the crown of St. Stephen in Buda. I am a Hungarian—I owe allegience to the king of Hungary—I owe none to the Emperor of Austria."

EMPEROR BOYCOTTED.

The Emperor arrived in Pesth in May, 1857. Every device was used to regain the support of the people. There were processions banquets, balls, fireworks and religious celebrations. "I have come to examine into the wishes and necessities of my beloved Hungary," said the Emperor in reply to an address of the Catholic Hierarchy. Her Majesty the Empress visited the convent schools wearing an Hungarian hat and insisted on only Hungarian dances being danced before her. His Majesty the Emperor went to the Academy and expressed his admiration for the Hungarian language. But only the Moderates were deluded.

"Let us present the Emperor with an address" they said.

"No," said Deak."

"Not a grovelling address," urged the Moderates, "but an address pointing out the grievances under which we labour and demanding their removal."

"No." persisted Deak. "While Francis Josef violates the law and arbitrarily abrogates the Constitution, Hungary cannot recognise him."

Nevertheless an address was presented. The Moderates were most graciously received; but no change was made in the administration.

A few months after this Imperial visit to Buda Pesth, Bach realized that Hungary was as unsatisfied as ever.

"I must fix up Deak," said Bach, and he again invited him to come to Vienna to discuss the Constitution.

"I know nothing of any Constitution, except the Hungarian Constitution; I can only treat on the basis of the Hungarian Constitution," replied Deak.

"Come and let us discuss matters," urged Bach.

NO COMPROMISE.

"There can be no discussion, no argument, no compromise on the Hungarian Constitution. It still remains—and I remain in Pesth," said Deak.

In 1859 war broke out between France and Austria. Louis Napolean pledged himself to make the independence of Hungary one of the conditions of peace if he won, in return for the throne being given to his brother, but, after defeating Austria, Louis broke his engagement on a plea of "the exigencies of the European situation."

Francis Joseph returned from the war in a chastened spirit. He dismissed Bach and invited Baron Joskin, a Hungarian, to become Minister for the Interior.

"Your Majesty", said Joskin, "I am a Hungarian. I understand Hungarians. I do not understand Austrians. If you appointed an Austrian to govern us Hungarians, he could not govern us well because he is alien to us. Neither could I govern well your Austrains, since I am of a different race. I assure your Majesty that the man who pretends that he can govern a people well, who does not belong to that people, or else who has not spent his lifetime among them, is a humbug."

Golouchowki, a Pole, was then offered and accepted the office declined by Josika. He and the Emperor put their heads together, and finally decided to increase the number of members in the Reicharath—which then was the equivalent of what we know as the Privy Council—that they might better confer and consult with it as to how to fix up matters Six members were summoned from Hungary.

"What shall we do?" asked the summoned of Deak.

"Don't go," said Deak. "If Francis Josef wants to consult Hungary, let him come to Pesth and consult her through her Parliament."

Whereupon three of them refused to go.

The Emperor and Golouchowki decided that their first step in the policy of conciliation should be the reestablishment of the County Councils, and appointed an Hungarian Royal Commission for this purpose.

The country looked to Deak: It wanted its County Councils back badly, and it hoped he might find some means of accepting Commission. But Deak was enexorablle.

"Return the Emperor of Austria your patents", he said to the Commissioners. None but the King of Hungary can appoint a Royal Hungarian Commission."

So the Royal Commissioners returned their patents with a public note.

AUSTRIAN GOVT. CLIMB DOWN.

At last in 1861, the Austrian Government reluctantly decided both to reestablish the County Councils and to convoke a meeting of the Hungarian Diet. The first action of the County Councils was to discuss the Austrian officials who had been appointed during the Ten Years' Tyranny. The second was to refuse to collect and hand over the Austrian Army rates.

"What is the object sought after by the Hungarian County Councils" asked a Vienna Journal indignantly. Its answers to its own question did not convey the truth half so well as the prompt reply of the County Council of Pesth: "To sweep away every press of Austrian Rule, and hold Hungary for the Hungarians."

Francis Josef was disconcerted. He invited Deak to discuss matters with him, and Deak went. Francis Josef promised the Hungarian leader that he would satisfactorily settle the Hungarian question and, he gave him a chance of so doing. Deak adviced the County Councils to hold their hands until the Diet met.

Suddenly, the news came to Pesth that Golouchowski had resigned, that von Schmerling has succeeded him, and that von Schmerling had a policy which would settle all the problems of the Austrian Empire. The policy proved to be Home Rule all round with an Imperial Parliament in Vienna.

Hungary received the Schmerling policy with a cry of derision "Do you think Hungarians are going to discuss the affairs of their Country with Foreigners in a foreign City?" They asked. "You are mad, or else you seek to insult us."

The election for the Diet gave Deak 270 followers out of 300.

When they had been elected, they refused to meet in the Castle of Buda, wither they had been summoned. "The Constitution of 1848 fixed our meeting place in Pesth," they said, "and in Pesth we meet or not at all." The Austrians fought, cajoled and gave way. The result was hailed as a great National Victory, since in her dispite Austria had been forced to recognise the Laws of 1848.

"MY COUNTRY FOR EVER"

On the 6th of April, 1861, the Hungarian Parliament was opened by the Royal Commissioner, Count Georgei Apponyi. The deputies went dressed in the National costume of Hungary, and when gathered in the Hall, they, with a simultaneous impulse, shouted the dying words of Count Louis Batthyany, the Premier of Hungary, as he fell in 1849, beneath the bullets of his Austrian executioners, "Eljen a haza:" "My Country for ever:"

Then Francis Josef's message was read by Francis Josef's Commissioner. His Majesty felt deeply, he said, that mistrust and misunderstanding had ariself between Austrians and Hungarians and he wished to restore peace and harmony. To that end he invited the Hungarian Legislature to meet, look after Hungary's gas—and—water and send representatives to the Imperial Parliament in Vienna The Hall resounded with the scornful laughter of the deputies of the Hungarian people. Francis Deak calmed the tumult.

"It was sought, he said, to have them transfer to a foreign assembly sitting in the capital of a foreign country, and calling itself an Imperial Parliament, the right of making Laws for themselves and their Children. Who would acquiesce?"

"None," indeed, "said Deak, "and let us in terms consonant with the dignity of our nation tell him so who has proposed it."

"FREE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY"

Whereupon Deak drew up, and the Hungarian Parliament adopted, the famous first address of the Hungarian Diet of 1861 to his Imperial Majesty Francis Josef Emperor of Austria, in reply to his Speech to the Parliament of the Free Kingdom of Hungary. In this great document every line breathing manliness, patriotism, and resolution. Deak stated the case of Hungary, not for Francis Josef only but for all the world.

"The twelve years which have just elapsed," said the address. "have been to us a period of severe suffering. Our ancient Constitution has been suspended. We have been grievously oppressed by a system of power hitherto unknown to us. The burden of this crushing unknown has been exercised by Imperial Agents, who have carried it out with vindictive feelings, with narrow powers of apprehension, and often with evil intent. In their eyes the feeling of liberty was a crime; fond attachment to our Nationality and the purest Patriotism were not less so. These men have exhausted the strength of our land, have converted the property of the Nation to illegal purposes and have made our nationality an object persecution. Each day brought new sufferings; each suffering fore from our Bosom another fibre of faith and confidence." "We suffered," continued the address, but manly triumph added, "we were not untrue to ourselves. Hence Austria is forced to abandon Absolutism, and we, the representatives of Hungary, assembled to commence our constitutional activity, the first step we are called on to take, say the addressers bluntly, is a painful one because it is to send *you*, Francis Josef, an address, while still illegalities and tyranny exist; but our first duty we know—it is to devote our united strength and all our capabilities that Hungary may remain Hungary. If the indeependence of our country is menaced, it is our duty as men to raise our common voice against the attack." "And it *is* threatened," continues the addressers, "threatened by the very first step which *you*, Francis Josef, have taken in a Constitutional direction. It has been violated i that the Hungarian constitution has been only re-established *conditionally*, deprived of its most essential attributes. It has been violated by the Diploma of October.

"That Diploma would rob Hungary for ever of the ancient provisions of her constitution which subject all questions concerning Public taxation and the levying troops throughout Hungary solely t Hungary's Parliament; it would deprive the nation of the right of passing in concurrence with the King, its own laws on subjects affecting the most important material interests of the land. All matters relating to money, credit, military establishments, customs and commerce of Hungary—these essential questions of Political national existence—are placed under the control of an Imperial Parliament, the majority whose members will be foreigners. There these subjects will be discussed from other than Hungarian points of view, with regard to other than Hungarian interests. Nor is that all—in the field of administration this Diploma makes the Hungarian Government dependent on the Austrian—on a Government which is not even responsible, and in the event of its becoming so would render an account not to Hungary, but to the Imperial Parliament, who would give us the guarantee for our interests where they should come into collision with those of Austria. Were this idea to be realised, Hungary would remain Hungary only in name, whilst in reality she would become an Austrian Province. This forcible attempt directed, in defiance of right against us, and our constitutional independence, is not only in opposition to our laws, but is an attack on the Pragmatic Sanction—on that fundamental State compact concluded in the year 1723 between Hungary and the reigning House.

(To be continued.)

THE REAL REMEDY.

A WORD TO MR. MONTAGU.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" wrote in mail week:—

There seems to be a persistent attempt to ignore the threat offered by the new Indian movement of non-co-operation. We do not underrate the good sense of the Indian people, but we cannot force ourselves to pretend that all is well when we have good reason to fear it is not. Great danger lies in ignoring or minimising the threat of movement similar to one which has reduced Ireland to a sanguinary chaos. If public memory were not short it would recall the anxious times we had in India during the boycott days a dozen years ago. 'At that time the Muslims were upon our side and the movement was confined to the Hindus alone—largely to the Hindus of Bengal. At the present juncture some of the Indian Muslims are numbered amongst the extremists. Nor is agitation even largely confined to a single province. Whitehall may find it easy to let matters drift, but "laisses faire" is no remedy for a situation such as the one now confronting us. But for Lord Morley's wisdom, which insisted upon something more than mere repression, the boycott of the last decade might easily have proved far more dangerous and persistent. We strongly advise Mr. Montagu to reconsider the whole Indian situation afresh. Let all prejudices be cast aside, and all matters of which Indians are making grievances carefully looked into. While there can be no parley with high treason every genuine grievance which it is in our power to remove must be removed. Only by meeting and removing these sources of friction in time can we prepare the way for the establishment of the better understanding on which alone our relations with India can be based.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

BOYCOTT OF DRAFTS.

DELHI, Oct. 14.

A general meeting of the Delhi Sundries Mercantile Association, Delhi, was held in Sadar Bazar, on the 11th. 12th and 13th October 1920, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—No one shall pay for a draft either D/A or D/P or for goods received on credit unless the rate of Sterling Exchange is settled to at least two shillings a rupee. However cash securities may be paid for good faith on account only for D/A drafts or goods received on credit.

In case any one found to have acted in contravention of the above resolution the Managing Committee has power to deal with the party in fault as it may deem advisable. The resolution above referred to, comes in force from to-day.

A case of alleged theft of insured parcels to the value of several thousands from the Inland Import Parcel Delivery Department in old Telegraph Buildings in Dalhousie Square, Calcutta is reported. Though the exact amount of the stolen property is not yet known, it is estimated to be approximately between Rs. two to three lakhs.

INDIA'S CATTLE WEALTH.

UNCHECKED OF EXPORT AND INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER

MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

The following representation has been addressed to H. E. Lord Chelmsford by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, on behalf of the Cow Protection Society and half of the Bombay Humanitarian League:—and the Cow Protection Society.

On behalf of the citizens of Bombay, at a public meeting assembled under the joint auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Bombay Cow-Protection Society, at the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, on the 24th of August, 1920, under the chairmanship of your Excellency's memorialist, I have the honour to approach your Excellency in terms of the Resolution, passed thereat protesting against the proposed up-to-date Slaughter-House at Ratona in the district of Saugor in the Central Provinces and requesting your Excellency's Government to take adequate steps for the protection and improvement of the cattle wealth of the country such as pasturage, storage of fodder, breeding of cattle, starting of Veterinary Dispensaries in rural areas, regular medical inspection, preparation of statistics, prohibition of unrestricted export and indiscriminate slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle.

Sentiment, your Excellency is undoubtedly aware, is very strong and pronounced, especially in the Hindu community, against the porposed slaughter-house at Ratona and there has been most emphatic and unequivocal protest from all over India against its construction. In response to this widespread protest, the scheme has been very judiciously put off by the Central Provinces Government, but it has raised certain fundamental issues on the question of cattle wealth of the country, preservation and improvement of which, your Excellency will admit, is a State necessity.

Much has already been said both in the press and the platform against the proposed slaughter-house at Ratona and your Excellency's memorialist, in view of the wise decision of the Government of C. P. to put it off pending enquiry, does not mean to dwell at length on the subject. Ever since the start of indiscriminate slaughter of cattle in the Saugor District for trade purposes public opinion in the C. P. has been viewing it with great abhorrence and disapproval, but could not, for various reasons, make itself heard. The question of indiscriminate slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle was threshed out at the Central Provinces Conference in May last and a protest was lodged with the Local Government against such malpractices.

The matter, however, was brought to a head, when, curiously enough, the Central Provinces Government took under its wing Messrs. Davenport and Co., of Calcutta and proposed to construct an up-to-date slaughter-house, for trade purposes with remarkable concessions in its favour. The universal out-cry against it must have been brought to the notice of the various provincial Governments and the Imperial Government will be pleased to make a full enquiry as to the economic aspect of any such step in any province of India in future. And such an enquiry would show the traditional British consideration for the economic interest and sentiment of the people before any provincial Government takes any similar step, which may jeopardise the interest and outrage the feeling of the vast majority of people in the country.

IMPORTANCE OF CATTLE.

India is, essentially, an agricultural country, and, in the staple diet of an overwhelming majority of its population, milk-products have a very large and important place. It will, therefore, be admitted on all hands that milch and agricuitural cattle are very important and valuable economic assets, which must be husbanded, augmented and improved in the interest of the premier industry of the country and the well-being of its inhabitants. In spite of important and useful work carried out by Government at some cattle farms, the work, on the whole, cannot be said to have been on any thing like the scale necessary for India's large number of cattle.

The question of high prices of milk and ghee has been before the public and the Government for some time now. It is difficult to assert what percentage of the present high prices of these articles is due to the world-wide wave of high prices, and, what percentage can be apportioned to the lower quality of milch cattle and the decreasing number of the same. There has been, for instance, a great out-cry lately in the Bombay Presidency regarding the work of dairies especially in Gujarat. There are 28 dairies in Gujarat and 60 creameries. The annual outturns from these go into a million pounds of butter and about one lakh pounds of milk powder. The popular out-cry against these dairies has been very decisive.

Rent-free land for pasturage has been an institution in India from time immemorial inaugurated by the Hindu Kings. The institution is generally dying out owing to various needs which have made the interest of cattle totally subservient to other demands of civilisation. This is an economic issue to which your Excellency's Government may, with great benefit, instruct local Boards and Municipalities and Panchayets all over India to give due consideration.

Successive famines of more or less intensity have caused a serious depreciation in the stock of cattle and deteriorated the breed, and, these have re-acted both on the available agricultural resources, and, on the prices of milk and dairy food, which are consistently going up and affecting important articles of the people's staple food, while such famines have, in no small degree, inflated the export figures of raw hide, bone-meal and other by-products. Hence comes the question of fodder storage by the Government of the different provinces. The question was raised by your Excellency's memorialist to Lord Sydenham's Government which referred the matter to the three Divisional Commissioners of the Bombay Presidency, who, at the time, unfortunately opined that storage of fodder in famine areas is impracticable and unbusinesslike. Since then, your Excellency's Government has made useful experiments, in matters of fodder supply in famine areas. The military needs of fodder in the last war have been successfully met by extensive fodder operations by your Excellency's Government and there is certainly no reason why fodder storage by the State cannot be made at least self-paying, if not, actually remunerative, under proper supervision, apart from its usefulness to the agricultural classes in case of emergency. The large quantity of useful fodder exported from India from 1914 onwards is a convincing proof of India's capacity to provide all the fodder required for areas, when the cultivator, out of greed, does not grow fodder, but growe what is called money crops.

EXPORT AND SLAUGHTER MUST BE RESTRICTED.

Your Excellency is no doubt aware that public mind in India has been very much exercised over these vital problems and its opinion has been sufficiently vocal against the yearly increasing export of the country's best cattle by foreigners. In view of the feared existing deficiency to meet the country's needs both for food and agricultural purposes, your Excellency's Government will be pleased to intervene and impose healthy restrictions on such export which will very materially help the people in times of national scarcity.

There is a strong case against indiscriminate slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle, both from economic and senitmental standpoints. The existing unchecked export of raw hides, bones and other by-products for trade purposes is indirectly incentive to indiscriminate slaughter, as the ignorant agricultural classes cannot gauge the slow but substantial utility of having a milch cow or a bullock, calf or a buffalo, when butchers and their middlemen offer a lump sum in cash at a time, the temptation which outweighs all other considerations with them. Hence the need for protective measures by the State to safeguard the interest of the country. Your Excellency's memorialist is very reliably informed that a few Municipal bodies in India have stopped the indiscriminate slaughter of dry, young and pregnant cattle and have taken precautionary measures by appointing qualified Veterinary Surgeons for proper inspection. Similar protective measures are an imperative necessity in all areas. The prohibition of such indiscriminate destruction can be certainly materialised without in any way affecting the supply of meat for those who are used to that diet, and in suggesting this prohibition it is not your Excellency's memorialist's intention that the supply of such meat should in any way suffer.

For these economic considerations and various other urgent needs, such as:—

(a) better breeding of cattle;

(b) opening of veterinary dispensaries in important areas;

(c) seasonal medical inspection of cattle, dairies and creameries;

(d) preservation and maintenance of dry-cattle;

(e) preparation of statistics;

(f) examination of the existing Pinjrapoles and cow-protection societies and the scope of their activities and the results they have so far achieved with a view to their improvement, and how, in short, the cattle wealth of the country can be improved and augmented.

Your Excellency's memorialist humbly begs to pray, on behalf of the citizens of Bombay, that the Government of India will be pleased to appoint as early as possible a representative Commission of Enquiry, consisting of agricultural experts, economists, veterinary surgeons, and, recognised leading men to represent non-official opinion, for submitting a full and comprehensive report on the situation to your Excellency's Government.

EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE.

BENGAL WANTS WHOLE TO ITSELF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The National Liberal League has sent a lengthy memorial to the Government of India making a number of submissions on the question of financial adjustment between the supreme Government and the Government of Bengal, which will leave Bengal with an annual deficit of Rs. 1½ crores and the League finally urges a claim for a capital contribution of Rs. 10 crores from the Government of India for its past neglect, specially on the ground that Bengal will have to pay large sums on the capital expenditure on two Universities etc. The memorial submits that the whole of export duty on Jute ought to be surrendered to Bengal. There is no export duty raised from many of important commodities, in which other provinces are interested. Even if the whole of export duty on Jute is assigned to Bengal, even then her estimated deficit will be about Rs. 14½ lakhs. As to the ways and means by which the Government of India can recoup its loss of revenue due to the proposed surrender of customs duty on jute to Bengal, suggestions are made of imposition of an export duty of 2½ to 3 per cent. on commodities like raw cotton, grain pulse, flour seeds, copra, wool, metal, ore, dying and tanning substances, oil and spices. Such small imposition will not materially interfere with export trade.

The Hon. Mr. H. Alberton, Chairman, Burma Chamber of Commerce, as Municipal Commissioner, will preside at the fifth meeting of the Rangoon Corporation on Sunday the 24th October, when the public of Rangoon will be asked to endorse the views of the municipal committee regarding the main principles of the new municipal bill.

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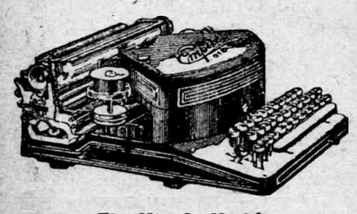

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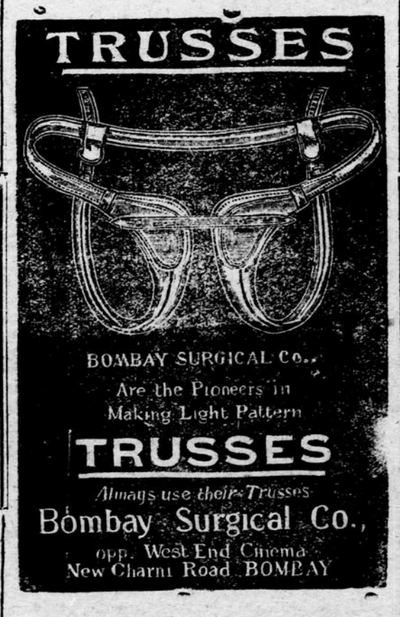

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NEED OF LIBERAL-LABOUR POLICY.

General Sir Hubert Gough, in a notable letter to the "Manchester Guardian," says:

"I do not think any truthful or sane person can avoid the conclusion that the authorities in Ireland are deliberately encouraging, and, what is more, actually screening, reprisals and counter-murder" by the armed forces of the Crown.

"A most sinister feature of the present policy is that indiscipline is actually connived at. This can only have one result—namely, to create a most dangerous demoralised armed force which will be a terror not only to the people of the country but eventually to its Government.

"It is perhaps a good augury when a member of the present majority in the House of Commons but of the good type, like Lord Henry Bentinck, can write so strongly on the state of things in Ireland, on the present Government policy, and on the Prime Minister as he did in 'The Daily News' on the 22nd. I would like to ask Lord Henry Bentinck, what Government or what party should we vote for, and what is he going to vote for, in order to restore wise, just, and honest counsels to the conduct of our affairs?

"The alternative seems to lie between voting Liberal or Labour. Looking at the deplorable method now being employed in Ireland, it seems that every man and woman with a vote who cares for honesty and efficiency in the government of this Empire has only these two parties to choose from. With so many points of agreement in the direction of justice, progress, and economy it is a veritable catastrophe for the country that these two parties cannot come together to turn out the present House of Commons.

"The Conservative party, as supporters of Mr. Lloyd George and his methods, stand condemned."

FRONTIER NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The following communiqué is issued, dated October 14th:—

Chitral Reliefs:—The column arrived at Warai, four marches from Chakdara, on October 11th. The samps at Dir and Darora were slightly sniped at night. Otherwise the march has been without incident.

Hazara Border:—Thirty-seven out of the sixty rifles due from the black mountain tribes have now been handed in.

Afridi:—Up to date the Afridis have surrendered three hundred and forty-two Government rifles and paid Rs. 35,000 out of their fine of Rs. 50,000; the collection of the outstanding balance of rifles is being hindered by inter-tribal fighting and feuds.

The Zakha Khel section are displaying renewed activity in raiding. On the night of 8th October two British soldiers and a chaukidar were kidnapped from the Government dairy in Peshawear by a gang of 21 Zakha Khels. The raiders managed to evade the troops and levies sent to intercept them and have arrived in the Bazar Valley with their captives, who, it is reported, are being well treated. Political pressure is being brought to bear on the tribe for the immediate return of the kidnapped persons. Two nights afterwards a further attempt was made to raid the dairy, but was frustrated by a police patrol and a party of raiders who attempted to penetrate into No. 13 Indian General Hospital, were beaten off by the hospital guard, one raider being wounded and captured. On the night of the 9th October, Jamrud and Ali Masjid camp were sniped, causing one casualty among the transport personnel and eight among animals.

Waziristan:—The Mashuds have agreed to accept contracts on the mechanical transport road, which is to be made up the Tank Zam from Jandola. The Wazir lashkar, which was recently operating in Sherani country near Drazinda, has returned to Wana with three killed and three wounded. These casualties probably occurred during the raid on Kanauri on the 6th October. A Wana Wazir gang, some 200 strong, attacked a party of local scouts in Zhob, 20 miles north of Fort Sandeman, killing two and wounding four of them.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

Trade returns for September, 1920, show that imports amounted to Rs. 29 crores (£29 millions) in value compared with Rs. 17 crores (£17 millions) in September, 1919, and nearly Rs. 17 crores in September, 1913. The exports (including re-exports) amounted to Rs. 22 crores (£22 millions) against Rs. 31 crores (£31 millions) in September, 1919, and Rs. 20 crores in September, 1913, as compared with September, 1919. The principal increase under imports were in cotton piece-goods Rs. 332 lakhs (£3 1/3 millions), cotton yarns Rs. 78 lakhs (£3/4 million), metals Rs. 194 lakhs (nearly £2 millions) and motor cars and motor cycles Rs. 74 lakhs (£3/4 million). Under exports, hides and skins decreased by Rs. 452 lakhs (£4½ millions), raw cotton by Rs. 298 lakhs (3 million sterling), and raw jute by Rs. 97 lakhs (nearly £1 million). Imports for the six months, April to September, 1920, were valued at over Rs. 159 crores (£159 millions) against Rs. 88 crores (£88 millions) during the corresponding period of 1919 and against Rs. 89 crores in 1913. Exports including re-exports during the same period amounted to Rs. 142 crores (142 millions) as compared with Rs. 150 crores (£150 millions) in 1919 and Rs. 117 crores in 1913.

On Monday, October 11, a meeting of voters of Panchwati Ward No. F of Nasik city was held under the presidentship of Seth Hansraj Permanand when the Non-Cooperation resolution was passed unanimously.

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DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919:

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain."
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

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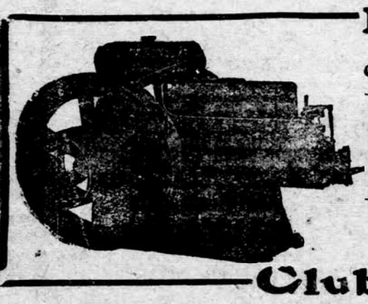

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"THE CROWNING INFAMY AND THE NEW FOUNDATION."

"But His Majesty's Government must express strong disapproval of these orders and punishments, and ask me to leave to you the duty of seeing that this disapproval shall be unmistakably marked by censure or other action which seems to you necessary upon those who were responsible for them."

In the above passage, quoted from the Secretary of State's dispatch to the Governor-General in Council, His Majesty's Govetnment committed to the latter the duty of punishing those who had been guilty of excesses, which, in the words of the same dispatch, "flout standards of propriety and humanity, which the inhabitants not only of India in particular, but of the civilised world in general, have a right to demand of those set in authority over them." A Reuter's telegram from Simla, which the TIMES and some of the other morning papers did not think of sufficient importance for inclusion in their columns, gives the details of "the censure or other action" which the Government of India, in its conception of the requirements of proper "standards of propriety and humanity." In the case of British officials, has thought it necessary to impose.

Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien and Messrs. Marsden and Jacob have been informed that the Government of India "strongly disapproves" of the actions criticised, which are declared to have been "injudicious and improper." Colonel O'Brien, we may add, has left his post in Gujranwala district and has been transferred to the post of political officer to a group of Indian States, where he will be able to instruct these "independent" administrations in British standards of propriety and humanity. Of what has has become of the other two gentlemen we are not aware.

Mr. Bosworth Smith's request to remain on active duty until 1921 (we do not know what exactly this implicates) has been refused, and he has been told that the Government of India "strongly disapproves" of the actions criticised by the Hunter Committee.

General Campbell, Capt. Doveton and Colonel Macrae are te receive the expression of the Commander-in-Chief's "strong disapproval" of the salaaming order, the "unusual punishments" and the whipping of schoolboys. Lieut.-Colonel Frank Johnson, having been demobilised, is not even available for the expression of "strong disapproval" or any other of the severities of the Government of India's limited vocabulary of censure, while General Beynon, Major Carberry and Lieut. Dodkins are acquitted on the ground of the "extreme difficulty of their position, owing to the absence of precedents for employing the Royal Air Force under such circumstances." As a matter of fact, the only precedent that existed was set by the Germans in England during the war, and how can one blame our air officers for following it so closely in the absence of any recognised British standard of propriety and humanity at such a time? It will be remembered that the Secretary of State has since laid down the British standard (in the same dispatch as that already quoted). He has declared that in emergencies it is justifiable to drop bombs on and machine-gun civilian crowds, and that "it is impossible to gurantee" that "machine-guns or bombs will affect" (what delicate language!) "only crowds which would be justifiably fired upon." And that, after all is not so very far from the German standard, only the way of putting it is not quite so brutal and frank as we might get from a Bernhardi or a von Bissing. So it would be hardly fair to tell Major Carberry and Lieut. Dodkins that their promiscuous bombing of schools and field-workers and their pursuit of terrified peasants up to their very huts with machine-guns was even injudicious, much less improper or requiring an expression of "strong disapproval." They will know better in future. Mr. Montague has laid down the rules for bombing and machine-gunning innocent and defenceless people.

As for General Beynon, seeing that most of the things he did were done in conjunction and co-operation with Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who has already been highly commended for his "energy, decision and courage," it would hardly be in conformity with the standards of justice and consistency that the Government of India so sturdily preserves (in the case of its own officers) if he were told that he had done anything "injudicious" or "improper." After all, Lord Chelmsford himself, who has just been telling the Imperial Council that he "feels as keenly as anyone the need of holding Indian life and honour sacred in times of crisis," failed to realise how injudicious and improper all these things were until they were found out and he had the advantage of knowing what the world thought about them! And he has had a very lovely testimonial from His Majesty's Government all about the manner in which he has fulfilled his high trust and their reposing the fullest confidence in his discretion and, though dogs may bite the hand that feeds them and Viceroys the hand that writes their testimonials, it would never do for a Viceroy to be so injudicious, as, having secured a handsome acquittal for himself, not to be graciously merciful to those who actually did the dirty work under his authority.

So that concludes, as Reuter's telegram has told us, the Punjab controversy. It is now, in the words of the Viceroy, a sealed book. So far as the Government is concerned. So far as Lord Chelmsford is concerned. So far as Mr. Montagu and his colleagues are concerned. But so far as the people of India are concerned it opens a new book. This farce of censure and disapproval for atrocities which flouted the lowest standards of propriety and humanity known to civilised nations is the crowning infamy which has indeed set the seal on the long story of India's suffering and humiliation. It is closed. Never again can it be opened to continue the story that it told. The Indian people now go forward on a new road to tell the world a new story of an Indian who, in the hour of her suffering and trial, in the moment of her bitterest humiliation, arose erect, self-reliant and self-respecting to win for herself the status of a free, self-governing people in a great commonwealth—the only sure protection against outrage and oppression.—"India"

PUNJAB EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

FIRST INDIAN MEMBER.

The "Tribune" writes:—

There is a strong and persistent rumour that the appointment of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia as the first Indian Member of the Punjab Executive Council is favoured in high official quarters. We do hope, both for the good name of the Government and for the success of the reforms, that the rumour is without foundation. Against Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia personally we have not a word to say. Our objection is based solely on public grounds. We have never heard of any liberal views being associated with the Sardar Sahib in any sphere of life with which the Government is even remotely concerned. It is not as if he were a dark horse. He has for some time been a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the period of his membership synchronising with a period of great official and popular activity, and the proceedings of the Council are there to show how poorly he has acquitted himself. To appoint such a man as the first Indian Member of a professedly reformed and reforming Government would be an absurd anachronism. We do not think that for these appointments either race or community, apart from the fact of a man's being an Indian, should be any consideration. Still if it is intended to appoint a Sikh, we have not the smallest objection. Only let the nominee have necessary qualifications, the most important of which, of course, is that he should be a man of progressive views. The essential thing to bear in mind in these cases is that the Indian Member of the Executive Council, though not an elect of the people, should be someone who would have had a reasonable chance of being elected if the choice had rested with the people. That is exactly what Lord Morley meant when he said, while introducing the change, that the Indian Member would be able to represent the Indian point of view at meetings of the Council. Can any one say this with any pretence to truth of the Sardar Sahib?

ORIENTAL CONGRESS AT BAKU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 19.

Reliable information is to hand that Bolsheviks have executed the Kazi Kalan or Chief Judge of Bokhara.

An oriental Congress was held recently at Baku to promoted spread of Bolshevism in the East. It was attended by Enver Pasha and the principal Russian delegate, a man called Zinovieff. Reports now received show that the Congress was an utter farce. Amongst Indian delegates were two deserters, probably Punjabis, who were left destitute on the termination of the Congress. Only known communists were permitted down on the day before the time appointed.

LORD SINHA'S PRIVATE SECRETARY

The London Correspondent of the "Englishman" writes:—

Lord Sinha has selected as Private Secretary in Bihar and Orissa a member of the Home and not the Indian Civil Service. Mr. P. J. Patrick has been placed on deputation for the purpose for a limited term. A Rugby, and Corpus Christi College, Oxfordman, he began his official life in the office of the Secretary G. P. O. at the beginning of 1913, and was transferred to the Military Department of the India Office in the following autumn. He is not entirely new to India, for he was appointed to the I. A. R. O. early in 1918, and for some months was at Simla as a temporary Assistant Secretary of the Army Department; but most of his time was spent with the 4th Battalion of the 11th Gurkha Rifles, with which he served in Palestine. Soon after resuming duty at the India Office in February 1919, he came under Lord Sinha's notice, and has latterly been serving as his Private Secretary. He is a man of tact and charm and will make many friends in Bihar and Orissa.

Why should an Indian Governor select an Englishman as his Private Secretary? Has any European Governor or Viceroy ever appointed an Indian as his Private Secretary? But Lord Sinha has a precedent in the fact that the Maharajah of Mysore has had for many years a European Private Secretary, a member of the I. C. S.—"The Hindu".

The Railway Workmen's Association of India is holding a mass meeting at Jhansi on November 5th, when representatives, Indian and European, from each Railway would be present.

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